

# The GRAPHIC



Twentieth Year—October 25, 1913

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

## IN A RESTAURANT

By Caroline Reynolds

A swaying lad, inspired, his burning eyes half drenched with tears unshed,  
His face uplifted to a vision—and the room grows still,  
The music steals across it like the rippling of a leaf-hedged rill,  
The voices flicker into silence, nor note the things they left unsaid.

Each dreams his dream—the shadowed eyes that gleam within yon painted face,  
Are wistful now for country roads where apple blossoms blow,  
And o'er the brown and straggling fence the great oak trees bend low  
To whisper of the clean blue sky above their green leaf-lace.

Each dreams his dream—the bent old man of evil face and twisted mouth,  
Is transformed with the alchemy of some old memory,  
As though he walked again the path that winds through Arcady  
When life and love were young and fair, undrained by age's drouth.

Each dreams his dream—the fires of glory light the face of one white maid,  
Her shy eyes droop beneath her lover's glance—yet understand,  
And underneath the table yearning hand seeks yielding hand—  
They, too, have found their road to Arcady and walk it unafraid.

Each dreams his dream--- the fragrance of a faded rose, a twilight hush---  
And then the music breaks; the clash of glasses fills the room,  
The voices shrill; the swaying lad from out his corner's gloom  
Cries softly to a waiter, "Gee, I get 'em when I play that slush!"

RALPH FULLERTON-MOCINE



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New Marsh-Strong Bldg



# THE GRAPHIC

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TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR



## BASE ATTACK ON PRESIDENT WILSON

**B**ECAUSE President Wilson's policy toward Mexico is displeasing to the proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, who has the controlling interest in a large cattle ranch across the border, the effort to discredit the administration is continuous and, per contra, the palaver of Huerta is similarly persistent. It is a little jarring to Americans who have no sordid interests in Mexico to find so vulgar and unpatriotic a tirade as that which appeared in the Times this morning on the editorial page under the heading "Brave Huerta—y el Otro Hombre." The other man, so sneeringly designated, is the President of the United States. The disgraceful article begins thus:

President Wilson had the gall to send a message to the Mexican president that he (Wilson) was "shocked" at the arrest of 110 members of the Mexican chamber of deputies, and found it impossible to regard it as otherwise than an act of bad faith toward the United States. How? What duty rested upon the United States to guard the persons of the Mexican congress from arrest? Suppose Huerta had wired Wilson that he regarded the conviction of Gov. Sulzer as an act of bad faith toward the republic of Mexico. Will President Wilson never discontinue violating the eleventh commandment, "Thou shalt mind thy [sic] own business?" Will he never take a tumble to the fact that he is not the United States, and that if he were he should not further complicate the situation in Mexico, and bring evil upon our countrymen there, by continuing to thrust his meddlingness into the tangle of Mexican politics?

Could anything be more repugnant to Americans having high regard for their chief magistrate than this coarse exhibit? However much one may differ with President Wilson politically that line disappears with all good citizens when the menace of war with a foreign nation appears. Political differences are for the nonce swept aside and the country is united in the effort to uphold the government. That is, by all save those few who are secretly fostering the intervention idea for selfish reasons and to such the dictator of Mexico, who gained power through the assassination of the constitutionally elected president, is a greater person than the refined, brilliant, patriotic occupant of the White House whose sole crime consists in striving to effect peace in Mexico without the necessity of sending United States troops into the country.

Because notice was served on the perfidious Huerta that his self-effacement was regarded by Washington as the wisest course to pursue, in the effort to effect a bloodless settlement of the present disaffection in Mexico, the disloyal Times denounces President Wilson's humane policy as "strange and unwarranted . . . in defiance of the laws and usages of nation" and a piece of "immeasurable impudence," whose "egotism and folly" have contributed to the killing of many Americans by "Carranza's bandits." Not a

word in praise of President Wilson's motives, mistaken though they might be—with which we do not agree, however—but, throughout, the tone is scurrilous, disloyal, bred in selfishness.

Of course, the gist of the Times' tirade is that the Huerta government should have been recognized by Washington, in which case the self-constituted president could have borrowed enough money abroad to put the Constitutionalists out of existence by superior force of arms. Doubtless, that would have given the republic temporary respite from revolutions, but a peace founded on so false a basis could not long survive. If the cause of the Constitutionalists is just, as many believe, the wiping out of a few leaders will not suppress it. Possibly, Huerta is a brave man, as the Times asserts, and yet brave men invariably give their opponents a fair fighting chance; they do not plan for the killing of their lawfully elected officials from ambush. Was Madero's assassination the act of a brave man?

## FATHER SERRA TO HAVE HIS DAY

**C**ALIFORNIA has beaten congress to it! While the bill to make the first Sunday in June "Fathers' Day," is still pending Governor Johnson has named November 24 as a legal holiday in honor of Father Junipero Serra, the same to be designated "Serra Day." If there is anything California needs it is a few more legal holidays. What with Labor Day, Admission Day, Discovery Day and now Serra Day, with Thanksgiving Day hot on the trail of the latter, our tendency to rival the Latin-American countries in point of holidays is becoming more and more apparent.

We have a high and abiding respect for the zealous missionary priest, Father Junipero Serra, but he has rested in his grave at Monterey these 129 years without having a legal holiday named in his honor and it will be exactly 200 years November 24 since he first saw light in the island of Majorca. For all that the new-world Francis of Assisi did to redeem California from savagery, in the founding of the missions, myriads of men and women rise up to call him blessed, but why, O, why a legal holiday?

We can understand why his memory should be properly and reverently cherished by the people of California. A feast day in the Catholic Church in Fray Junipero's honor is highly commendable, but the governor is hardly justified in closing business, legally, for twenty-four hours annually because of Father Serra's early advent and struggles to implant the faith exemplified in him. This is not to detract by one iota from the grand work performed by this courageous and unselfish soldier of the cross. We would erect monuments to him, such as is seen on the apex of Mt. Rubideaux at Riverside; we would pay his memory glorious tribute in many ways, but a legal holiday! It is a farce. It is a reproach to a great and good man.

## UNGAGGING OF JOHN LANE WILSON

**S**TILL holding a brief for Huerta, the late ambassador to Mexico, John Lane Wilson, relieved of his gag, is heard asserting that Huerta's provisional government is just as legal as was that of Roosevelt's after the assassination of President McKinley. But with this profound difference, regarding which Mr. Wilson is silent: That nobody accuses Roosevelt of conniving at the death of McKinley while thousands are morally certain that if Huerta did not actually order the killing of Madero at least he made no effort to prevent the assassination of the constitutionally elected president, and has made no attempt to punish the murderer or murderers.

Mr. Wilson's alleged parallel is too warped to be

worthy of serious attention, yet at the banquet tendered him at Spokane, where he spoke on the Mexican situation, he offered it in apparent good faith. However, it is well to remember that the former ambassador is pre-committed to Huerta's cause. He admitted in an interview several months ago that he was instrumental in bringing Felix Diaz and Huerta together, prior to Madero's brutal killing, although he knew Diaz was plotting against Madero while Huerta was in command of the federal troops, supposedly loyal to his president. Their confabs could have but one object, the downfall of the established order. Yet they met at the American embassy and with the consent, in fact, by the arrangement of Wilson. Such conduct was anything but in harmony with his instructions from the state department at Washington to preserve absolute neutrality.

Following the assassination of Madero and the self-elevation of Huerta Wilson instructed the American consuls to recognize the provisional government and in every way revealed his partisanship up to the time he was recalled. His speech at Spokane is in keeping with his attitude throughout. In spite of Huerta's recent arbitrary removal of the chamber of deputies and his usurpation of legislative functions Mr. Wilson professes to believe that recognition of Huerta is the only way to prevent chaos in the republic; that intervention is inevitable if Huerta is forced to resign. Perhaps, so, but better intervention without Huerta than with him. We may be forced by circumstances to give Mexico that benevolent protectorate we afforded Cuba for a few years, following American occupation; many believe it to be the only solution of the vexed situation. Removal of Huerta from power, however, is obligatory prior to any attempt at permanent peace. The two Wilsons are diametrically apart, but the country, save for a few selfish souls of the Hearst stripe, is in hearty sympathy with the President's policy.

## DILEMMA OF CANDIDATE DIAZ

**H**OW much of a farce the presidential election in Mexico will be Sunday is revealed by the strenuous efforts of Huerta adherents to persuade Felix Diaz to refrain from landing at Vera Cruz until after the ballots are cast. The presence of a genuine opponent to the Huerta program will, it is asserted, result in trouble. If no active opposition to Huerta's candidacy develops the dictator will be "elected," hands down, inasmuch as he controls all the election machinery together with the federal army which will be on guard to suppress any anti-Huerta sympathizers.

Should Diaz persist in his intention to go to Mexico City, there to prosecute his campaign, a clash between the two factions is altogether likely. It would not be surprising to learn of Diaz' arrest at the instigation of Huerta, immediately following his arrival at the capital. Huerta has reached a stage in his political career where he can afford to take no chances. With Diaz at large his popularity might lead to an uprising that would augur ill for the provisional president of which, doubtless, he is well aware. Diaz is facing a dilemma. To remain on board the steamship were to advertise his impotence as a presidential candidate and his fear of bodily harm were he to invade the capital. He must proceed to Mexico City or be a self-branded coward.

British minister Sir Lionel Carden is quoted as saying that he is not sure but the arbitrary dissolution of the Mexican congress by Huerta was authorized by the laws of the country. He professes to believe that the United States does not fully appreciate the seriousness of conditions in Mexico which,



he naively states, is due to a "lack of accord between the government and the people." Many of us, however, have suspected as much; a decided lack of accord, in fact. Perhaps, the United States is not so well-informed as to the situation as Great Britain's representative, but regarding that opinions differ. Huerta was promptly recognized by England because it was commercial wisdom to stand in with the de facto government, oblivious of the manner in which it attained power. President Wilson takes higher ground; he could not commit his country to recognition of a usurper whose climb to temporary eminence was over the brutally slain bodies of the president and vice president of the republic. In this view the President has ample support. It is a pity that a concerted movement is not undertaken by the joint powers to insure peace in the perturbed country.

#### TRASH AND PRINCIPLES IN NEWSPAPERS

SUNDAY, Dr. Charles Edward Locke, of the First Methodist Church, Los Angeles, preaching on a free press, which he rightly said means a free people, ventured the assertion that the public is responsible for what is in the newspaper; that the people who patronize a paper help to edit it; that what the people want is what they get; and that the newspaper is the conscience of the people.

We cannot altogether agree with these conclusions of the preacher. That would be to argue a newspaper editor lacking in convictions, a publisher with his ear ever to the counting room. The public, as a rule, takes what is offered. That portion whose tastes are vitiated will naturally gravitate to the yellow sheet; the feeble minded will pounce upon the colored supplement and dribble over the "art" inanities. The sport-mad will see nothing worth while outside the "pink" sheet. We have no quarrel with such patrons; certain papers are made to sell and their publishers are following their own bent; they could not do otherwise, and a newspaper must, of necessity, take on the attitude of its dominant director. Says Dr. Locke:

The best daily paper is the paper with convictions and ideals. I will not regularly read a newspaper which has no editorial page. A newspaper without an editorial page, to me, is like a pulpit without a sermon. After glancing over the cable and telegraphic news, I always turn to the editorial page, and I am increasingly indebted to the alert and versatile men who, in comprehensive paragraphs and in sometimes tabloid form, give a philosophical analysis of the trend of the world's events. The daily paper may be the most powerful factor in any community. As a newspaper stands for the highest patriotic, and industrial and social, and religious, and commercial and educational ideals, there is no limit to the uplifting influence it may exert.

Unfortunately, only a certain percentage of the public is imbued with Dr. Locke's predilection for the editorial page. By far the greater part rarely pays any attention to the "brains of the paper," or if it reverts to the editorial page it likes to wallow in what is known as the "human interest" editorial, with many capitals marking the proper places to wax enthusiastic and to express profound satisfaction over the editor's marvelous perspicacity and love of his fellow men. Elucidation of the news, deductions, the result of careful analysis, or prophetic utterances founded on convictions interest only a few—the choicest few, however. Dr. Locke continues:

The best paper is a prophet and a seer. It courageously designates and denounces the evil, and unerringly points out the right. No man in a community, can be more honored, or hold a larger place of regard and reverence in a community, than the editor, who, with invincible courage, makes his newspaper the exponent of every ennobling influence.

O, good doctor, forbear! This reads well, it ought to be gospel truth, but it is sheer idealism. The courageous editor is hauled into court for criticising a politically ambitious judge who is a joke on the bench, and heavily fined by a brother jurist. If he dares to oppose what is popular, believing it to be a menace to the public welfare, he is denounced as a subsidized editor, even though he is giving the last dollar earned in a quarter century of hard work with his pen to maintain his contention. Instead of being honored he is the recipient of gibes and jeers, be-

cause the multitude is ever ready to believe ill of an editor. In spite of this, however, the conscientious publisher will persevere in his course and continue to have the courage of his convictions to the end. He will never get rich, but he will always maintain his self-respect and that counterbalances a large income.

#### BRITISH SENSE OF HUMOR EXEMPLIFIED

WHAT a blessed thing is a sense of humor! There are those who deny that women in the mass possess this saving grace, but at what risk to their reputations as liberal thinkers! Far be it from us to place in jeopardy one jot or tittle of the editorial credit by joining the skeptics. If one were disposed to be in doubt the testimony of Mrs. Pankhurst would instantly dissipate uncertainty. The light-hearted arsonette admits her possession of the happy attribute and she even charges that the immigration bureau is tinctured with drollness, else why that little joke it practiced on her pretending that her playful ways in England indicated moral turpitude, which branded her as an undesirable.

"Why, she exclaims, 'nobody even in England called me guilty of 'moral turpitude,' you know, and the things they do in England!'" Thus the bubbling, effervescent, match-applying Emmeline! A vacant country home, owned by a British official, a little kerosene, an oil rag or two, a blazing lucifer and, presto! flames and ashes, with the jocular legend "Votes for Women" indicating the origin of the merriment. How could that form of innocent fun be termed moral turpitude? Or the pouring of acids into the mail boxes be regarded as other than a capital joke. As to the smashing of tradesmen's plate glass windows, from time immemorial, as everybody knows, window breaking has been classified as boyish sport. What is relaxation for the lads is merriment for the militants. Moral turpitude, indeed!

Did not the British authorities view the house burning pastime in the proper spirit? True, a jocose judge sentenced the torch bearing Emmeline to three years in jail, but everybody realizes by this time what a huge joke that performance was. A week in prison and then freedom for the pleasure-seeking Pankhurst! Back again after another round of sport, more food dodging, then open doors for Emmeline. Thus the game went on, in and out, now the home office enjoying the humorous situation, now the merry-hearted Emmy. Finally, an ocean voyage and transfer of the scene of the diversions to New York, with John Bull shaking his sides with laughter at our apparent dilemma. But we soon joined in the mummery, thanks to the ludicrous Caminetti and now all America is engaged in one hearty guffaw. Petite Pankhurst and her merry little red match! Holy smoke, what a sense of humor the deft creature has! What ho, there! Open another can of kerosene, boy! On with the oil rags, let flames be unconfined.

#### STATUS OF PREFERENTIAL CLAUSE

SUBSIDIZING our ships with a five per cent preferential will not restore American prestige in the ports of the world; the situation is too far beyond that stage for recovery. The standpat journals that wail because the section of the tariff act, imposing the preferential in favor of ships flying the United States flag, is rendered nugatory because in conflict with treaties with foreign nations seem to think that had it been permitted to remain unchallenged, immediately, a fleet of American bottoms would have been evolved, bringing exports from abroad to our shores. They forget that we have antiquated navigation laws in effect that would preclude the building of American ship on terms to compete with foreign built vessels.

It will probably be found unnecessary to repeal the preferential section. On this point Mr. John Aubrey Jones of Oakland writes: "Any law enacted by congress, that, operative, would contravene any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country—such treaty being not in conflict with the Constitution—would be unconstitutional; and when so adjudicated by the supreme court would become a nullity." Thus, were this five per cent preferential

provision left in the tariff law and were declared by the United States supreme court in contravention of any existing treaty between the United States and any foreign country, the tariff law would be pronounced null and void.

Pending an opinion by the supreme court the attorney general, collaborating with the solicitor of the state department, is authorized to render a ruling. If these two officials agree and instruct the President that the law containing the provision in dispute is in contravention of existing treaties all opposition must perforce cease. We cannot agree that Majority Leader Underwood was trying to 'slip one over' on the President, for we believe him to be sincere in his tariff revision course, in spite of Hobson's charges and an earlier accusation by Bryan that he is a tool of Wall street.

#### RUGBY VERSUS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

PESSIMISTIC and, it is surmised, prejudiced sporting writers are found arguing that Rugby football is doomed to failure in this country, because our men are not temperamentally fitted to cope with the game. It is deduced that because the New Zealand All Blacks Ruggers trounced the Californians so badly at Berkeley and have since twice defeated Stanford's 'varsity team the effort to transform the American football player into a Rugby exponent is hopeless. One critic sees failure because our men "like the smell of battle, they like to win, are fond of strategy, prefer to plan a football campaign as they would any military plan of operation offering hard and intricate problems." From which it is to be inferred that Rugby inspires to none of these mental activities; a most unwarrantable conclusion.

For the spectator—and he is a big factor in deciding the perpetuity of any game—Rugby offers immeasurably greater attractions than association football. The primary principles of Rugby are to keep the ball in play and make the game as open as possible. The All Blacks have these features so well perfected that they are invincible. Their fielding and their kicking qualities, their perfect team work and well organized system of attack combine to render them past masters of the game. It is not surprising that our boys at Stanford and Berkeley fall before such star players. As well expect a high school baseball team to make a showing against the Philadelphia Athletics. The wonder is that they do so well. It must be remembered that California and Stanford have been playing the Rugby game only about six years while the New Zealanders have been steeped in it for life with the added advantage of inheritance.

Let two teams of fairly equal merit meet in a Rugby contest and two other teams play association football on an adjoining field and we venture to assert that the Rugby match will have five-sixths of the spectators lured away from the less interesting game before the first half of either is played. We have watched association games to the point of ennui, but found no disposition to yawn when evenly-matched teams were contesting in Rugby football. In the latter game so many plays recur that demand individual alertness and decision, when to hesitate would be fatal, that instantaneous action is inevitable if the player is worthy of his block letter. In addition to being dependable in an emergency calling for a lone play, the Rugby football man must be a part of a perfect combination that moves with irresistible precision in its system of attack. This, of course, is the chief strength of the All Blacks, although the self-reliance of each player in times of stress is amazing.

Despite the vast difference in form between the New Zealand visitors and the 'varsity teams of Berkeley and Stanford the fact remains that our boys play a high class brand of football. They are hopelessly outclassed by the All Blacks, but they have splendid foundation and are learning the game in the right way. We hope to see more of our high schools deserting the association football for Rugby so that recruits for the two universities will be bred to the game that is played there. As it is they have to unlearn all they have practiced on the home fields if



they go in for football at Stanford or Berkeley. The Rugby game is not only safer for the players, but far more interesting for spectators than association football and the high school teams in Southern California should wake up to the fact that they are wasting their opportunities. Rugby is here to stay.

#### MASSACHUSETTS' PIVOTAL ELECTION

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S interest in the Massachusetts election is not so unselfish as he would have us believe. He realizes that if the Progressive candidate for governor, Bird, is defeated, it will eliminate the bull moose party as a definite factor in every state next year and place Our Hiram outside the breastworks so to say. According to the Boston Transcript if the Republican nominee in Massachusetts runs ahead of his Progressive opponent, Republicans in other parts of the country are overwhelmingly of the opinion that the Republican party can enter the congressional campaign next year with good chances of success. On the other hand they believe that, should Mr. Bird run ahead of Mr. Gardner, the early spring would witness the announcement of a national Progressive ticket in 1916, consisting of Roosevelt and Bird.

Of course, Gov. Johnson will have to take chances on the flight of the Bay State Bird to second honors, but he has hopes, despite his Pyrrhic victory in California by 174 votes that he will be given another tryout. As to New Jersey, his object there is to divide the vote and so defeat Gov. Fielder, a real progressive of the Woodrow Wilson type, a true reformer, able and courageous. We contend that Gov. Johnson has no business to invade New Jersey on a political errand nor yet Massachusetts. He was elected to a certain tenure of office for which he receives a good salary. Last year he stumped the country to insure his election as vice president and collected from California \$2500 for his three months' absence, on unearned salary vouchers. Now, he is to repeat the trick only the time limit will be more restricted.

This is a species of political dishonesty. It does not excuse him to say that he is following precedent; a dozen wrongs do not make a single right. Republicans, Democrats and his own adherents pay the taxes that give him his stipend and he cannot even claim that the majority in his case rules, for the majority vote was against him last November. If he had declined to receive his salary, but had returned his vouchers to the treasury there would be less ground for criticism, but to accept what he had not earned was unmoral. It is easy to preach great reforms. Much more becoming and much more convincing as propaganda is to practice them.

#### CASE OF BRIDGET PEIXOTTO

AFTER eighteen years of service in the New York public schools and contributions to the school pension fund, Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, was dismissed by the board of education for conduct unbecoming a teacher, to wit., getting married. It was not worded exactly in this way, but the first complaint charged her with neglect of duty in that she was absent without leave for the purpose of bearing a child. A supplementary complaint accused her of neglect of duty in being absent without leave, in which all reference to her portending motherhood was omitted. On the second complaint she was tried, but the records show that being absent without leave was not the crux of her offending; that she should have borne a child was her dereliction.

Now a supreme court justice has issued an order citing the board of education to show cause why it should not reinstate Mrs. Peixotto, whose salary as teacher-in-charge of a public school was \$2400 a year. Her contention is that her dismissal is contrary to law, to good morals and to public policy. Instead of being absent without leave the averment is made that the prospective mother notified the board of education in advance of her absence of its possible duration. By a vote of 27 to 5 the board favored her dismissal. Of course, no male teacher has ever been discharged because, as a lawfully married man, in the course of events he became a

father. Lest this should be regarded as a flippancy we would point out that the real cause of Mrs. Peixotto's dismissal was not for being absent without leave, but for having borne a child.

This, of course, was not to be tolerated; true, it gave her substitute a chance to prove herself and draw down a good salary, but the example was, doubtless, felt to be disturbing. If all the married teachers should chance to be *enceinte* simultaneously, think how the organization of the school would be disrupted. We shall await with interest the reply of the board of education to the court order to show cause why Mrs. Peixotto should not be reinstated. Perhaps, argument may be made that this is only the beginning of the teacher-mother's annual or biennial elimination for similar cause. To meet this possible contention we would suggest that the plaintiff, through her counsel, agree to file a bond limiting her absences to five-year periods. Surely, the board of education will be willing to submit to so rare a transgression of the rules in so good a cause.

#### STAGGERING BLOW TO AERIAL TRAFFIC

CONFIDENCE in the Zeppelin dirigible form of aerial transportation receives a staggering blow in the destruction by explosion in midair of one of the largest and newest aircraft built for the German navy. Of the twenty-nine passengers it carried twenty-eight were killed by the enveloping flames, the sole survivor being so frightfully injured that he cannot recover. The disaster follows close the wreck of a sister craft in the North Sea when eighteen lives were lost in flying from the mainland to the island of Heligoland, the finest and latest perfected Zeppelin model succumbing in sight of land, beaten to the surface of the sea by the force of the winds.

In the disaster of September 9 a number of officers of high rank, forming the trial board, perished, and likewise in this later and more terrible disaster in addition to a German admiral, was the admiralty commission. The Zeppelin L-2 was regarded as near perfection as skill and experience could devise and fond hopes were entertained by Count Zeppelin that it would show the way across the Atlantic. Flying over the field of Johannisthal on its trial trip, in the full view of thousands of spectators, the gigantic craft suddenly exploded, the bag was swept by flames from stem to stern and like a stricken swan the mortally injured airship fell to earth, its passengers all charred corpses save for one naval officer, so fearfully burned that death is inevitable.

Again have the air gnomes asserted themselves! Sooner or later the jealous occupants of the upper ether, resenting the intrusion of earth mortals, plot for their destruction. Lulling them into false security by a let-alone policy they suddenly emerge from their invisible air castles and fasten upon the intrusive craft. Presto! and a plane is shattered or a safety bolt loosened and another victim is recorded. Or the air gnomes compel the treacherous winds to do their bidding as in the North Sea tragedy of a month ago. This time they tampered with the machinery and let loose a fiery ball that enwrapped the bold intruders. Man may boast but his prowess is short lived. The atmospheric sprites get the upper hand eventually.

#### SULZER'S NOMINATION UNWISE MOVE

NOMINATION of Sulzer for the assembly by the Progressive party in the Sixth New York district is an exhibition of indecent haste that reflects seriously upon the good judgment of the Bull Moosers. That the county chairman, Francis W. Bird, and the state chairman, Theodore Douglas Robinson, Colonel Roosevelt's nephew, vehemently dissented, is to their credit, but their protests were unavailing. It is even proposed to start a movement for the deposed governor to elect him speaker, in case his candidacy for the assembly is successful. The Progressives may find themselves tarred in the pitch-handling process.

For despite the fact that Sulzer contended manfully against Murphy's bribes, cajoleries and threats, after he became governor, his conduct prior to his

election was anything but honorable and in view of that fact the action of the Progressives is open to just criticism. Doubtless, he will be elected and may even handle the gavel in the assembly, but what will it prove? Not Sulzer's innocence; simply the desire of his friends to "get even" with Tammany. Nobody questions that if Sulzer had deferred to Murphy's wishes he would today be in undisputed possession of his office, with not the shadow of a stain on his public reputation, save as spots were acquired through the unwise appointments he made, at the dictation of Murphy.

Meanwhile, the connection of McCall, Murphy's candidate for mayor, with the dubious proceedings instituted by the Tammany chief, as exposed by Sulzer, cannot fail to have a weakening effect on the Tammany man's candidacy, while conversely strengthening the cause of John Purroy Mitchell, the fusionist nominee. It is understood that Sulzer is to take the stump for Mitchell, but there is an element of danger in this for the fusion candidate, by injecting too much Sulzer charging into the campaign. It is a pity that the revelations in connection with the architect's office could not have been disclosed at the impeachment trial. Sulzer explains that an attempt was made by his lawyers to introduce them, but they were excluded as extraneous. More than ever the public regrets the turpitude of the impeached governor prior to his election. With a clean record his denunciation of Tammany in the present crisis of political affairs would be sufficient to lury that grafting organization in the oblivion it has so well earned. Mitchell may be elected, but Sulzer should not be returned to political office until he has had more time to expiate his sins of commission.

#### FUSION TICKET IDEA GAINS MOMENTUM

BECAUSE the Stockton Mail has reached a conclusion similar to that voiced by The Daily News, viz., that the surest way to elect a successor to Gov. Johnson is by naming a fusion ticket, the Fresno Republican declares that both the Mail and The Daily News sustained their proposal "by the extraordinary logic that inasmuch as Governor Johnson has made a good governor and possesses the confidence of the people, it therefore becomes supremely necessary to go even to the most desperate extremes to prevent the re-election of this good governor, and to deprive him of the strength which the confidence of the people gives him."

To which the Stockton Mail, through its blinding tears, induced by mentally reviewing the governor's transcendent qualities, sorrowfully contends that the Republican is awry, that it wants Johnson defeated because of his limitations and myopic vision. "We want," says the Mail, "a man who is not obsessed with two or three hobbies—all of which may be good; we want a man who will remain on the job and not ramble over the country talking about 'pitiful figures in history'; we want a man who will let the legislature legislate and who will not create as many jobs as he has partisans."

Brother Rowell of our Fresno contemporary finds the fusion plan almost too absurd for notice and yet he has discussed the proposal editorially on several different occasions. He has not yet, however, offered convincing arguments why it should be dismissed from public attention. We have heretofore indicated how the rank-and-file voters of the Republican and Democratic parties in the state may be able to get together on a ticket, thus insuring concentration of choice at the primaries. Why is it absurd to do here in California what the Republicans, Democrats and Progressives have done in New York City where a fusion ticket, headed by John Purroy Mitchell, is spreading consternation in the Tammany camp?

We have heretofore paid our respects to Governor Johnson for his good work in delivering the state from corporation bondage, but having served a definite purpose he must now give place to another whose broader vision will still further advance California's welfare. Governor Johnson has distorted notions of his reformatory processes that require suppressing. All the good in the world does not lie in



the Progressive party although he is willing to desert his duties at home to preach such a doctrine to the benighted heathen in Massachusetts and New Jersey, at the expense of the California taxpayers. Having tapped the state treasury so successfully last fall when he absented himself for three months to save the country by electing himself vice president he is now repeating the trick on a more limited scale, confining his heroic endeavors to the two states named. We believe he should be encouraged in these and similar expeditions by relieving him of the irk of official obligations at home.

#### WAR TIME RAILROADING IN MEXICO

ADDRESSING the St. Louis Railway Club, a few days ago, Major Charles Hine, vice president of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico (of which Col. Epes Randolph is president), reviewed the "political conditions"—as he politely terms the outbreaks of the last three years—so far as they relate to railroad property in the republic. In the time mentioned railways have suffered severe losses, both by the destruction of physical property and by the paralysis of revenues, resulting from prolonged interruption to traffic. A favorite procedure is the burning of all wooden bridges in the theater of operations. The Southern Pacific of Mexico alone has lost three hundred bridges in this manner in the last three years and on other roads, combined, the number destroyed must run into the thousands.

There are about 16,000 miles of railway in Mexico of which probably one-half is comprised in the National Railways, known as "the merger," a majority of whose stock is owned by the federal government of Mexico, with the bonds largely held in foreign countries, including the United States. The Southern Pacific with 1250 completed miles of road comes next and third ranks the Mexico Northwestern, of approximately 500 miles, owned by Dr. F. S. Pearson and associates. This road, lying entirely within the much troubled state of Chihuahua, has probably suffered the greatest percentage of depredations to the mile of any railway in the republic. The Mexican Railway of 400 miles, owned by English capital, operates between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, a port rich in commerce and famous in history as the three times military base of a conquering foe—the Spaniards in 1519, the Americans in 1847 and the French in 1862.

Major Hine states that in the twenty months since February, 1912, when the second of recent Mexican revolutions was started, his road has been in full operation only six months. In the other fourteen months from ten to eighty per cent of its mileage has been out of commission at various times and in various places. At first the officials, who are all Americans, and the employees, who are nearly ninety per cent Mexicans, strained every nerve to crib bridges and to resume traffic. Here is the sequel, as related by the major:

As time has worn on, however, all reserve energy has naturally been dissipated, the abnormal has become the normal, and the exceptional has lapsed into the routine. A train despatcher is not startled if his wire suddenly goes down before the orders are completed. He knows from experience that the wire may not come up until perhaps tomorrow, next week, or mayhap next month or next year. Occasionally, the attacking band will take possession of the locomotive and burn some or all of the cars in the train. Usually, however, in the course of a week or two the wire comes up and a conductor asks for running orders from an office many miles from where last located. Such primitive conditions have developed splendid initiative and resourcefulness on the part of officials and employees of all grades. From the president, who happened to be on the first train held up by armed force, down to the humblest laborer, all have followed Rule L of the standard code, reading: "In case of danger to the company's property, employees must unite to protect it." Ofttimes this has meant dauntless and unflinching exposure to rifle or cannon fire.

Major Hine recites how officials have endured much physical hardship and inconvenience in the performance of their duty. Instead of comfortable business cars they have utilized motor cars, track velocipedes, push cars and tramped miles on foot. One time when a good-sized river had to be crossed, whose

long trestle approach had been burnt weeks before, the section gang piloted the official across on a raft made of ties. Grimly observes the senior vice president: "This interchangeability of function is typical of the all-round training inculcated on the Southern Pacific of Mexico by the unit system of organization. Two years of complete and consistent application of the underlying principles of this rational and practical system have produced gratifying results. Today every department, including traffic and accounting, has available from one to three developed and tested understudies for every official position."

When, last March, the state of Sonora revolted against the newly-established Huerta government, and seized that portion of the Southern Pacific of Mexico lying north of Enpalme, for six weeks the officials of the road were powerless. Operation was carried on from Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, by the state officials, with six locomotives and other equipment forcibly taken. Methods of alleged confiscation of railway property in the United States are perhaps crude after all, comments Major Hine, who adds that six weeks of such operation gave the state officials their fill. Outgo so exceeded income that the road was unconditionally returned to its owners. In his paper Vice President Hine does not attempt to discuss the political, economic and military conditions in Mexico. Its main purpose, as he states, is to record an appreciation of sustained performance, creditable to the many individuals concerned and so consistent with those high ideals of duty which are characteristic of red-blooded railroad men the world over.

#### HENEY FACES FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION

PROJECTION of Chester Rowell, editor of the Fresno Republican, as a senatorial candidate for the Progressive nomination to succeed Senator Perkins is received by Francis J. Heney with the assurance that he is "genuinely glad." He professes to regard Rowell's advent as an "entirely friendly contest." Others, however, will be inclined to see in the aspirations of the Fresno editor a rebuke to the Heney ambition directed by the governor, who is reported to be miffed by Heney's premature declaration. True or false, the entrance of Rowell practically blankets Heney's chances, for with the executive influence behind Rowell, Heney's hopes are fairly certain to be blighted.

As between Rowell and Phelan, in case the former wins at the primaries, the odds favor the editor unless, in the event of a fusion ticket, the concentrated vote of the Democrats and Republicans go to Phelan, Hayes or Shortridge. It is conceded that the senatorship is due north of the Tehachapi, but by all the unwritten laws of state politics the governorship next time belongs to Southern California, although the obligation may be waived in favor of Franklin K. Lane. Captain J. D. Fredericks, district attorney of Los Angeles county, could win on a fusion ticket, if the trade gave the United States senatorship to Phelan and, perhaps, a political deal of this nature may be effected. Fredericks would prove a strong candidate, but unless the Democrats will merge no Republican, unaided, can be elected as against Johnson.

Neither Fred Hall, Michael F. Tarpey nor "Pinkie" Snyder has a ghost of a chance. Tarpey's pro-Hearst affiliations rule him out of consideration, Hall is of mediocre abilities and unknown, practically, in the southern part of the state while Snyder's tentative candidacy is a joke. If Hon. George S. Patton of San Gabriel and San Marino would consent to run on a fusion ticket he would be a formidable opponent of the governor. His friends may yet induce him to enter the contest. Southern California has right-of-way for the governorship. It is eleven years since Henry T. Gage retired to give place to Governor Pardee who was followed by J. N. Gillett who yielded to Johnson. With the preponderance of the vote at this end of the state justice and courtesy demand that we name the governor in 1914.

Said Ali Khan at Calexico, "I am guilty." Now he wishes he had left it unsaid.

#### GRAPHITES

They shiver and shake in their Eastern homes and wistfully gaze afar,  
While the howling winds and the pelting storms all normal pleasures bar;  
And, it's O, for the California clime, for the golf-links' sunny lure,  
For the good roads' stretch, the ocean's lave and the daily out-door cure.

What a jolt the country is saved! Emmeline Pankhurst assured the reporters that if she were deported she would go on a hunger strike and the United States would then be responsible for her death. This is remindful of the story told by Mr. Lincoln of the highwayman who held up a foot-passenger and at the point of a revolver robbed him saying, "Submit peacefully, or you will cause me to commit murder for which you will be responsible."

In appointing Judge N. P. Conrey of Los Angeles to the appellate court vacancy, caused by Judge Allen's death, a good choice has been made. Judge Conrey has a fine judicial mind, he is well read in the law and his years of service in the superior court are an excellent apprenticeship to promotion. He should have little trouble in gaining indorsement for the full term next year.

Has the California delegation in congress its ears wide open? Senator Kern, speaking for the upper house, mentioned it as a disgraceful confession that the senate is unable to conduct its business because of the absence of members. The lower house is practically in the same boat. Eight of California's eleven representatives are absent from their posts.

In the three-cornered fight for the supreme court election in Illinois the Democratic candidate, Charles C. Craig, was successful. The Progressive nominee, Judge Shay, was 5000 votes behind the Republican contestant, Judge Leslie Puterbaugh. Another straw following the Maine bye-election for congress.

Shades of "Astoria," of "Diedrich Knickerbocker," of "Bracebridge Hall," of "Tales of a Traveler," of "The Alhambra" that a descendant of Washington Irving, bearing the distinguished author's name, should be sued by his wife for non-support. O, if Rip Van Winkle had lived to see this suit instituted!

Storms are beginning early in the east this fall, presaging a liberal exodus Pacific coastwise. The old familiar "worst storm of the season" already is in use. It promises to be an overworked phrase before the crocuses bloom again on Atlantic coast hill-sides.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst will not permit herself to leave this country without paying her respects to the White House. She may want to test its bombproof measure one day. It is just as well to be forehanded in these little humorous affairs.

Harry K. Thaw has been indicted by a New York grand jury on a conspiracy charge and the clear-headed defendant argues that since a supreme court judge instructed a grand jury last April that he must be considered as irresponsible why worry over this latest phase of his case?

Captain Francis Inch of the burnt Voltorno appears to have been every inch a brave sailor. He is not to be penalized for losing his vessel, but is to be given a new command. Maritime commerce can ill afford to sidetrack so competent a commander.

Gen. Felix Diaz is incommunicado, ensconced in his brother-in-law's house at Vera Cruz with Huerta's troops camped outside. In this well-guarded retreat the candidate for president will campaign for votes at Sunday's election. Hurrah for the free ballot!

Having suspended the constitution, Huerta will not mind a little thing like an interdiction of a president succeeding himself. With the Grand Monarque of France Huerta can now exclaim, "The constitution? C'est moi!"

With wise judgment Secretary Bryan refrains from making reply to John Lane Wilson's diatribe against the cabinet official. Wilson is discredited and rankly partisan in his sympathies for Huerta.

Chile has cold feet. The South American republic has decided not to take part in the San Francisco exposition. We suggest that John Hays Hammond be sent on a warming-up expedition.

Murderer Cook of Los Angeles pleaded that the woman tempted him to shoot her husband. It worked. The trial judge (Willis) saved his neck by imposing a life sentence.



# Open Letter to the Little Theater Leaders---By Randolph Bartlett

TO the Subscribers, Directors and Management of The Little Theater: Now that your plans have progressed to such a point that it appears as if the Little Theater is to be an accomplished fact within the next few weeks, it would seem to be a proper time to make certain pertinent inquiries. Whether these inquiries, coming from me who may not be regarded by you as a prospective cash customer, may seem impertinent, I do not know, but without here going into the scope and functions of dramatic criticism, I believe that several years of experience within theaters, other years of work as a newspaper critic, and still other years of study of the literary drama, justify my belief that I possess a certain perspective without which questions are bound to be irrelevant and criticism futile.

This, then, is the question which has been puzzling me a little in the last few days: Just what is to be the moving spirit of the Little Theater? The mere making of money I knew is not this spirit, although, like all of you, I know also that without financial success the enterprise must be reckoned a failure. I think I am voicing the sentiment of most of the subscribers to the Little Theater, however, when I say that while financial failure must mean total failure, financial success does not necessarily mean total success. This is the only sense in which the Little Theater, as I understand it, is not on the same commercial basis as any other. The ordinary theatrical manager who plays to crowded houses is succeeding in every sense of the word. If the critic, or the social philosopher, or the highbrow, or the artist, does not admire the performances which draw these crowds, he must admit that he is in the minority, and let it go at that. The common theater is for entertainment purposes only, and the fact that entertainment is provided in such form as to attract a sufficient number of persons to make it highly profitable for the management, demonstrates that it is carrying out its function to perfection.

No such criterion can be made to apply to the Little Theater. Your astute manager, Mr. John Blackwood, can evolve, out of the depths of his long experience with the public, many means of filling your theater with considerable profit. This is not, however, the task that you have laid out for Mr. Blackwood, unless I am far wrong in my view of the motives actuating you. What, then, to return to the point of departure, is Mr. Blackwood's task? What is to be the moving spirit of the Little Theater, without the realization of which financial success will be merely a gilded failure?

This task, this moving spirit, it seems to me, can be nothing more nor less than providing intellectual entertainment in dramatic form; to stage plays in which the ear of the literary man, the eye of the artist, and the common sense of all, are not assailed by the crude melodrama and the strained scenic effects of the average drama of the day. Nor is this negative condition sufficient. Not only must there be the absence of the common offenses of the saw and hammer playwrights, the strong-arm dramatists, but each play must be positive in its exposition of an idea. It need not be preachy, or philosophical, or revolutionary—or any other of the half dozen things which many of the high-brow plays are. But the moment you begin producing plays just because they are smart, just because their repartee is clever and away beyond the mentality of the general theater audience, you are losing sight of the one reason for existence of the Little Theater.

I notice that you have announced, tentatively, that "Anatol" is to be the opening production. If this is the case, either you are sounding a false note at the outset of your career, or a goodly number of devotees of the real modern drama have deceived themselves. There is a good old rule of musical composition, that the first note, or chord, shall announce the key in which the entire piece is written, and while the theme may vary, may sweep away into a triumphant major, or whisper away into a pastoral minor, it always must return to that original key. Are you willing to have "Anatol" accepted as the keynote of the Little Theater?

There are, I am informed, twenty-five subscribers to the fund which made the Little Theater possible, and, consequently, who must be held responsible for it, in the last analysis. Do you, gentlemen, state your willingness to be quoted, individually, as believing that "Anatol" is the kind of a play you had in mind when you subscribed to the Little Theater fund.

Now, please, do not understand me as taking a high moral ground in reference to "Anatol." I have read the sequence of dialogues, and enjoyed them. I have written about them, so far as one may for a journal of general circulation. I do not believe that "Anatol" will do any person any harm, for those who understand the subtly suggestive immoralities of the

Viennese rake must be possessed with mentalities either superior to such an influence, or on a level with Anatol's own, and so irredeemable. The great unwashed would contemplate the sprightly lecher with mouths agape, like yokels staring at the latest circus poster. I do not believe there is any immediate danger of shop-girls choosing a downward path, or erstwhile respectable hod carriers setting up harems as a result of viewing this play. What I do maintain, however, is that this bit of Schnitzler flippancy does not mean any of the things which the Little Theater and all that pertains to it must mean, if the institution is to be a success.

There could be no better ground upon which to argue this thing out than this play "Anatol." If you are looking for a financial success, "Anatol" is just the thing, though it is doubtful if you could find a supply equal to the demand. Sudermann will furnish you with a few choice morsels, and when you have exhausted the plays of this sensation-monger, get my friend Willard Huntington Wright, editor of the Smart Set, to dramatize for you Sudermann's "Song of Songs," "The Indian Lily," and a few others. If you regard "Anatol" as the type of drama you want to see represented in Los Angeles, I know of no better combination than the author of "Los Angeles the Chemically Pure" in collaboration with the author of "Morituri," a statement which I believe both will regard as a compliment, but since disagreeing with both of them at almost every turn is one of my chiefest delights, I so remain consistent. This course is bound to be a financial success. All you have to do to be assured of this, is to recall the fact that "The Traffic" ran several weeks at a "hoodoo" theater while its little sisters, "The Lure" and others, enjoyed popularity in direct ratio to their pruriency. Now, the vogue of these plays was uncertain and turbulent, for many who wished to go feared to do so because of what their friends might think, if these friends happened to be present for purposes of investigation purely; and after they did go, taking their reputations in their hands, they were deprived of the principal delight of telling each other how much they enjoyed it, by reason of the fact that they felt they were expected either to tell how moral it all was, or how immoral, depending altogether upon which course was taken by that evening's correspondent in the Herald. Thus was a burden of sermonizing placed upon them and much of their pleasure lost.

There would be no such disability attached to the performance at your Little Theater. You, its sponsors, have established it already upon a plane so that no question can be raised as to the propriety of attending a performance there. Moreover, "Anatol" is clever where "The Traffic" is brutal and frank. You do not see the money pass between Anatol and the girls who catch his fancy in gay Vienna, and so it is not sordid. It is just smart. Hence, all persons, regardless of sex, color, and previous condition of servitude to conventionality may attend performances of "Anatol" at the Little Theater and advise others to do likewise without the slightest fear of censure. "Millions in it!" If my Wright-Sudermann combination could be depended upon to hold out I see no reason why one of the greatest financial successes in all theatrical history could not be founded in the Little Theater, only that a little theater would soon be found too small.

Of course, between ourselves, this is all merest nonsense. Only a few of you are known to me, personally, but I am positive that there is hardly one in the entire organization who would be willing to permit his name to be connected in any way with such an enterprise. Yet what other construction is the general public—or that section of it which is really interested in the drama as distinguished from clap-trap—to place upon the baptism of your stage with such a play as this? Neither would I be placed among those who would bar forever from your theater this brilliant bit of pornographic wit. "Anatol" is a work of art. It is shallow, adamantine art. It is as scintillant as a diamond, and as hard. But the point has nothing to do with whether or not "Anatol" is art, but whether or not it is the keynote. The first week of your existence you will have large audiences. There is much curiosity always about a new theater, but when that theater is not merely new but Little (with capitals) there is a great throng waiting to see what it is all about. It is your duty, in the first weeks of your existence, to give that throng a fair idea of what is going to be the tone of your theater. Do you want them to expect a series of "Anatols?"

Suppose you do—while we all know you do not. What happens? "Anatol" is not your ideal. You depart immediately into Tchekhof, Synge, Shaw, Strindberg, Brieux, Galsworthy and the rest. What, then? You have told your public that it can expect "Anatol"

and it has a perfect right to demand its money back when you give it "The Playboy of the Western World" or a Lady Gregory comedy. So your clientele which demands "Anatol" is soon estranged, and the others, who wanted something substantial, having been made suspicious of your purpose by reason of your dedicatory performances, you are left high and dry.

What is the answer? Simply this, that unless there is in Los Angeles a sufficient number of persons willing to pay to witness performances of plays of an intellectual type, the Little Theater would better have died a'bornin'. I believe there is this number of persons, and so did you, or you never would have devoted your time and money to the organization of the theater, in the first place. If there is not, we are both wrong. You can afford to lose the amount of money and time you have spent upon the project, rather better than we can afford to lose our confidence that we are right in this matter. But one thing you cannot afford—and that is to launch your craft under false colors. It has long gone out of fashion to wait until you are well out of port, and then paint out the name of your vessel, so that you may prey upon the unsuspecting, not daring to hoist the black flag while still you were in the harbor. The world has grown more vigilant since the days when that was permissible, and the wireless operates not merely on the sea. "Look out for a derelict at latitude Pico, longitude Figueroa," is flashed back and forth among those of the unenlightened who have been lured, entertained, and then buncoed, and the desolation is complete.

Is this the wail of the high-brow? Not in the least. The distance between the point where my hair and my nose end I hope is normal. I have been told so at least. Personally, I enjoy Sothorn and Marlowe, Karno's Komediants, Ellen Beach Yaw, Lalla Selbini, Paul Chabas, De Maupassant, Ernst Haeckel, Bill Nye, Maurice Maeterlinck, "Pigs Is Pigs," Beethoven, Tennyson, Cynthia Gray's advice to young girls, Israel Zangwill, Harry von Tilzer, and even, with moderate reservations, the adumbrations of Theodore Roosevelt. Yet, like many others, the one thing I ask and expect of all these folk, is that they produce the sort of thing that they have led me, in the past, to believe that they do well. I do not want to start playing a Beethoven sonata, and suddenly discover that the neighborhood is using it as the accompaniment to a Turkey trot, nor would I enjoy contemplating an evening with solid old Haeckel if I were afraid, every time I turned a page, that I might encounter one of Col. Streamer's "Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes."

It has become quite fashionable to decry consistency, and that is all well enough in its way. But the post of constant flux is often merely an excuse for indecision of character. The man who has no mind to change can well afford to pretend that he changes it according to the new convictions that come to him in his daily experiences of life. This will not do for the policy of a theater which is supposed to be devoted to something better in the drama than has been given in the past—something not expected to please the masses, because the majority, in the nature of things, must always be wrong.

There is material in plenty without descending to the libidinous. Not much of it is native, for reasons which have to do with the founding of this theater of which we all expect so much. A great deal of it must come from Ireland, much from England, a generous allowance from Scandinavia, while Germany, France, Russia, Italy, and Austria each will contribute its quota. The selection of the first few plays to be presented is no mere showman's task, and must be made regardless of the prospective popularity of the plays chosen. Within the first month the Little Theater must show plainly what its policy is going to be, and if, within two months, a sufficient number of persons have not shown their desire to patronize dramas which appeal to the intelligence, and not to the passions, ocular, auricular or physical, to make the venture profitable, it would be well to hand over the key to Frank Egan, and let him dedicate the establishment to amateur performances of Anthony Hope's sterling drama, "The Prisoner of Zenda," and similar masterpieces by the modern Shakespeares.

## PURPOSE IN PRESENTING "THE GUILTY MAN"

PRESENTATION of "Damaged Goods" last March by the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews was so successful that it is preparing to stage the second of a series of plays of high sociological value but of such a character that otherwise they would have difficulty in securing a production because of a lack of commercial attractiveness. The play next to be given is "The Guilty



Man," a dramatization of the novel of the same name by Francois Coppee. This manner of bringing a play before the public has its advantages and apart from the good intentions of the promoters is exceedingly clever as an advertising scheme. There is nothing more likely to make the public want to see a play than to advertise that its character necessitates the limitation of the number of tickets sold and the censorship of those who will be permitted to buy them. Also, it is an exceedingly good way of feeling the public pulse. For, in addition to getting the expenses of a first production secured in advance from contributors to the fund, the number of disappointed applicants for tickets indicates the possible popular demand for future performances. In any event, loss is assured against and the trying period of uncertainty eliminated. If the indicated demand permits the play to survive for two or three weeks it stands a show of an extended run. The committee in charge of the fund has upon it many distinguished names. Among them are Norman Hapgood, chairman, Eugene Brieux, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Hamilton Holt, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Frederic Howe, Mrs. Charles Israels, Abraham Jacobi, George D. Kneeland, Helen Knight, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Dr. William J. Robinson, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, James P. Warbasse, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ira S. Wile, Paul Bern, Dr. Frederick R. Robinson.

"The Guilty Man" concerns itself with the story of an illegitimate child who, grown to manhood, commits a murder because his victim taunted him with the stain upon his birth. The prosecuting attorney is his father. Instead of delivering one of his accustomed denunciatory speeches of arraignment the attorney admits that he is the father of the culprit and pleads for his son's life and for a change in the laws which through their unjust operation have driven him to commit murder. The reason the committee in charge is concerned in this particular play at this time is that it is hoped by social workers interested in them that two bills will come before the legislature at the coming term. One is to legitimize all children born out of wedlock and give them permission to bear the father's name, a measure which will tend to do away with an unnecessary evil; the other to give physicians permission to prevent the coming into the world of unwelcome children. The state legislators fresh from the Sulzer trial will be invited to attend the performance. Besides the legislators, physicians, social workers, teachers, and those interested enough in the work to become members of the fund will be admitted. A subscription of two dollars to the Fund includes admission to the performance. The committee hopes that the sympathetic and intelligent interest aroused by the performance may result in a changed attitude toward the unmarried mother and toward her offspring, thus relieving them of a cruel stigma entirely out of keeping with an enlightened age and an enlightened people. The committee disclaims any salacious treatment or the introduction of any prurient subject in connection with this or future productions. This is the first time that the problem of the limitation of offspring is treated in a play. The right of a child to be well-born, and the right of a mother to choose when she shall give birth to a child are problems the solution of which will lead to the betterment of social and economic conditions throughout the world and the elimination of much poverty, crime and disease.

Under present conditions it is not surprising that terrible things happen. It is illogical, to say the least, to laud motherhood as the greatest and holiest thing in the world and at the same time to brand with the worst of all possible stigmas those unfortunate who take it upon themselves without the sanction of law or church and further to make it a disgrace which shall follow an unoffending child throughout its life. It is time we took steps to prevent at least this injustice to the child who is in no way to blame and make the father assume responsibility to the extent of furnishing a name by which the unfortunate child may be called. As the motives of the Fund Committee seem to be both disinterested and altruistic it is too bad that the author of the play, Mrs. Ruth Helen Davis, should not be in accord with them. So long as the Fund gives a dignified production and so long as she has consented to the production and has taken the trouble to write in a special scene at the suggestion of the committee it is both useless and undignified for her to protest that her private views regarding the legitimizing of illegitimate children are not in accord with theirs and that by their public statements they have perverted her idea of the play. The play will be given as she wrote it. If the connection is not obvious between the play and the desired legislation it will fail of its purpose as the Fund conceives it.

ANNE PAGE.

New York, October 20, 1913.

Tammany's candidate, Edward E. McCall, retorts that Sulzer's statements are "infamous lies." Now, who is a puzzled voter to believe?

#### VITAL WORK OF REPERTORY THEATERS

At a time when Los Angeles is completing plans for a Little Theater, perhaps the news of the Repertory theaters would interest more than London gossip. For the last two weeks I have been attending the rehearsals and performances of the Manchester Repertory, Miss Horniman's well known company. Here I have found the most vital work being done in England. Let me tell what they are doing and see if you won't agree. The first week, three new plays were given. The first, a short one-act, "Account Rendered," was by a new writer, John H. Turner. The contrast of a man's life and death is shown and the fallacy of making a hero of a man because he dies bravely after living a coward's life, is portrayed. The play has a big idea, but is not skillfully handled.

"The Price of Thomas Scott," by Elizabeth Baker, a three-act play, was the most important offering of the evening, as much was expected from the author of "Chains." But this play cannot compare with the former. The theme is rather ordinary and not vital at this time. The chief interest is in the character study, for no one can draw the English "common folks" as Miss Baker. The scene this time is laid in a small drapery shop in Hammersmith. Mr. Scott is not making a success and is desirous of selling his business so that his daughter may have a rest from her millinery work, the son may have an education and that his wife may return to their early home at Tunbridge Wells. An offer comes for the place, but it is from a firm which intends using it for a dance hall. Mr. Scott is a strict church man and is full of religious scruples, who does not allow his daughter to dance and considers the theater a place of temptation. Thus the struggle between his prejudices or convictions, and his love for his family makes the play. It is really more interesting than one would expect, for the author makes one feel that it is the old question of selling the man's soul for ease and comforts. But Scott is not bought and the curtain falls with the significant lines from the daughter, "I wonder what the world would say of such a man?" and a voice from the outside is heard saying with a laugh, "What a fool!"

The last play of the evening was another one-act by Eden Philpotts called "Hiatus." This is an absorbingly interesting story of a certain phase of a genius' life. Jane Sturt is writing the biography of John Linklater, a great writer whose secretary she had been and whom she loved. There has been one year of his life however of which she can learn nothing. Whenever she asked him concerning it he only said "hiatus." At the time of his death, she turns to her office from his death bed, still ignorant of this year. Here Amy Producers seeks her because Miss Sturt is sub-editor on an art magazine. This Amy Producers is a common, uneducated, nerve-racking sort of person who brings Miss Sturt her packet of love letters from Linklater only because she knows they will fetch money. She tells the story of the great writer's infatuation for her with shame rather than pride. It is a poignant scene when Jane Sturt buys these letters which she was never able to inspire. After writing the woman her check, she goes to the fire and burns the letters unread. Eden Philpotts' author is not an unusual one, as biography will give many examples of the hiatus experience.

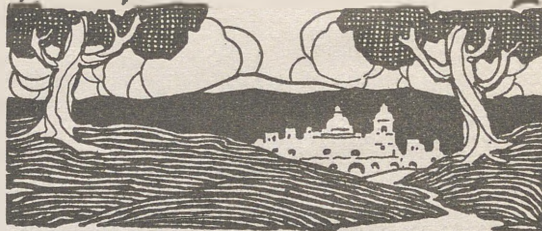
The following week an old repertory play was given, "The Silver Box." This strong play of Mr. Galsworthy's has as strong an appeal now as when it was first published. It was followed by a clever travesty called by the author, "Mr. Monkhouse: an Indiscretion." It presents a rehearsal of a repertory theater. Actors, producer, author, manager, and critic suffer alike in their caricatures. It is remarkably clever, and delighted the audience. I do not agree with the critics and also the company in thinking the appeal is only local, for though it is intended for the Manchester people the types are quite general and actors as well as critics are much the same in their foibles all over. While playing this heavy bill at night, the company was rehearsing a new play by day, another one by Eden Philpotts, called "The Shadow." This is a strong emotional play dealing with the village people in Cornwall. It reminds one of the Irish school for it is full of the poetry of the peasantry and its tragedy and comedy intermingle in a fascinating way.

After this play, "Julius Caesar" is to be produced. Do you not see why I say that here is the most vital work being done in England? Here Shakespeare is not forgotten, the best plays of the last ten years are kept alive, and new authors are given their opportunity. I should not forget that at the same time, here in London "Hindle Wakes" is again having crowded houses and it is played by a Horniman company. But, as usual, there are flaws to be found and there are difficulties to be overcome. I should criticize only one thing. The actors are too busy to do their best work. The performances are not as finished as they could be.

WILLAMENE WILKES.

London, October 10, 1913.

## By the Way



#### Lexicon Wanted for a Supervisor

Even the political allies of Supervisor R. W. Pridham are prodding him unmercifully over an incident of the hearing Thursday at which the protest against the purchase of the Monolith cement plant by the county was voiced by many out of town taxpayers. Professor E. E. Chandler of Occidental had presented a report showing that the Monolith plant never should have been built, and Supervisor Pridham prepared to quiz him. "What is your occupation, Mr. Chandler?" Pridham asked. "I am a pedagogue," the professor replied. Pridham looked about him, a little bewildered, and then broke out angrily: "I asked you a gentlemanly question and I expect a gentlemanly answer." Whereupon the large gallery present broke into a decided titter, and when Prof. Chandler quietly repeated, "I gave you a gentlemanly answer—I am a pedagogue," the supervisor grew red in the face, and abruptly changed the subject.

#### Realty Profits of Theatrical Manager

Clarence Drown's purchase of a home site at Brentwood Park, overlooking the sea, has again brought the Orpheum manager on one of his excursions into the limelight, a rare event considering his business. Drown has been here only a little more than ten years, and has seen the Orpheum move twice, from First to Main, to Second and Spring, and then to Seventh and Broadway, where it seems to be permanently located. In that time he has been making consistently profitable ventures in the real estate market, and his latest acquisition suggests that he is desirous of anchoring himself permanently as he has the theater he manages. There are few men in whom success has made such slight change, and who have so entirely abstained from seeking to impress others with its extent.

#### Superintendent Hibbard's Invitation.

From French Lick, Indiana, where Superintendent L. L. Hibbard of the Santa Fe has been sampling the Pluto Spring, the big railroad man, who was acting manager of the lines west of Albuquerque in Arthur Wells' absence abroad, invites me to drop in and "have a few bowls" with him. No, thank you. Years ago I took a few bowls with the late Walter Q. Gresham, what time he was being seriously considered as a presidential nominee and I said "never again." A lick may be as good as a promise, but only those promises that are never kept.

#### Jack Elliott—Deserter

This seems to be a good year for Jack Elliott. First, he lands the position of collector of the port, and now he has acquired still further honors by achieving matrimony. Yet there are those who regard him as a deserter from the ranks of bachelors, by many of whom he was looked upon as a stalwart leader. Many a select party will mourn his absence in future, and the Alexandria will lose one of its most regular habitués. What is to become of the ancient and honorable order of unmarried men if its shining lights are thus to capitulate? It is only within the last few weeks that the fraternity has ceased to sigh as it thought of the defection of George Black, and now Jack Elliott has followed in his footsteps! Who next, everyone is asking? Will it be Duffy Schwartz, Dr. John C. Ferbert, Charley Seyler, Billy Read, Walter Van Pelt, or the veteran Louis Vetter himself? Consternation reigns, and panic. Is there none to be trusted?

#### Thoughts on Losing One's Temper

Show me a man who never loses his temper, and I will show you one whose friendship I would not give a farthing for. Yet there are various circumstances in which the loss of temper brings no great honor. As I read of the escapade of a certain criminal lawyer who, after invading the home of the wife from whom he had been separated, breaking down a door to see his child, and being dragged away from the place by policemen summoned by neighbors who were aroused by the riot, remarked that he feared he must have lost his temper, I was reminded strongly of an incident connected with the murders committed by the Allens in the Virginia court. A young nephew of one of the killers, upon learning of the



circumstances, said in his contemplative drawl: "Ah reckon uncle must have lost his tempuh." This did not prove an adequate defense when uncle finally was brought to trial, and an unsympathetic court found him guilty of murder in the first degree. I would recommend that the lawyer in question ponder the incident of the Allens the next time he feels his temper slipping.

#### Is Not the Orator Worthy of His Hire?

Various scoffers have been heard to express mock surprise this week following the publication of a story to the effect that Rev. Charles Edwin Locke had charged the Pasadena High School \$50 for delivering an address to the graduates last summer, the incident having been made public by reason of the fact that Mr. Locke did not get the money. Why the sarcasm? Is not the orator as worthy of his hire as any other laborer, and is a minister any more to be criticized for accepting—or contracting to accept—\$50 for an address, than he would be for selling an article to a magazine? Even in the case of Secretary Bryan, who is nearly a minister as laymen go, there was no suggestion that he committed any breach of ethics in delivering his sermon-lectures for a price. Fifty dollars is indeed small pay for a scholarly address, and Los Angeles has, in times past, known of cases where gentlemen of the cloth acquired money in more questionable ways, without suffering any loss of standing.

#### C. C. Parker Ruled off the Turf

It will be a shock to the many friends of C. C. Parker to learn that the erudite man of books has been ruled off the turf by the American Trotting Association. To Mr. Parker, also, it is considerable of a jolt. The fact remains, however, the cause thereof being a somewhat cryptic deed described in a typical lively stable scrawl as "int. ch. g. Roger S. Sedalia meeting, penalty \$82.50." Sedalia is the home city of Mr. Parker and so when there came to him one day a letter postmarked from that place addressed "C. Parker" he took the wanderer unto his bosom, little recking that it contained a viper. When he discovered that C. Parker was thus notified of his equine disbarment he was considerably perturbed, and is now anxiously seeking another person with a duplicate of his name, who likewise hails from Sedalia, and owns a trotting horse which was either the subject or the predicate of \$82.50 worth of "int. ch. g. Roger S." Mr. Parker's only sporting indulgence, he hastens to explain, is baseball, and consequently he is now at his store every day.

#### Judge Conrey's Appointment Pleases

It is seldom that any gubernatorial appointment meets with the unanimous approval that has been accorded the elevation of Judge N. P. Conrey to the appellate court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge M. T. Allen. He is similar to his predecessor in many respects—in his general aloofness, in his studious habits and scholarly appearance. Moreover, and this may have had a great deal to do with his appointment, it is a matter of record that in his long service in the superior court he has had probably the lowest percentage of reversals of his judgments by the supreme court of any judge who ever has served in this county. His popularity is great with those who know him well, but these are few in number, his principle apparently being that it is necessary for a judge to be extremely conservative in his friendships. Judge Wilbur is now the dean of the superior court, having been there constantly for considerably more than a decade. It is understood that Lieut. Gov. Wallace will fill the vacancy caused by Judge Conrey's promotion and friends of Willoughby Rodman are hopeful that the acting governor will decide in his favor.

#### Delicate Compliment to Pasadena Society

"Art and Artists" was the heading over the week's budget of news from Pasadena society in the Times of last Sunday. I have always regarded Pasadena society as delightful in its tone, but to refer to its individuals as "art and artists" is indeed a delicate compliment of which I had not believed the General's young men capable.

#### Wise Alden Skinner

Writing from Bellevue, Geneva, under date of October 8, Alden W. Skinner advises that he and Mrs. Skinner have had a most enjoyable summer at Thun, on the lake of that name, two hours' sail from Interlaken which they visited many times. Many old friends from Los Angeles dropped in on them through the season, including Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Willis G. Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Akin. Last month they made a trip to the Black Forest of Germany, returning to Bellevue for the winter. "It is indeed 'Bellevue' writes Alden. "From our windows we can see Mt. Blanc deep in snow. We find the climate here quite mild and with only a little snow. The markets here on the main streets and boulevards are a sight Wednes-

days and Saturdays and the flower market daily is a brilliant show all winter. We are so close to France we get fresh vegetables all seasons and excellent fruits. Grapes are now and will be for two months luscious and plentiful. Mrs. A. M. Barnum of the Hershey Arms is now here for a time. She is well and enjoying her tour abroad. The Akins are in Italy for the winter; they are both in the best of health. We are looking for Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Richards and others who are coming this way via Japan. We enjoy The Graphic very much and it is eagerly read by our Los Angeles visitors. We read with sadness of the passing on to that other shore of so many old acquaintances in Los Angeles. Mrs. Skinner and I are well and greatly enjoying our stay here." A birdseye view of Lake Geneva which he incloses shows a fascinating spot. Alden is a wise man.

#### Norton Pays the Costs

Like his friend and sponsor, E. T. Earl, Supervisor Norton's antics keep him perpetually in the limelight. His suit against E. P. Johnson for slander in connection with the tempest in Christ Church vestry, came to an ignominious ending the other day, by a default which required Norton to pay the costs of the action, \$104.50. This is, doubtless, the last chapter in that affair, for too often the bringing of such suits is itself the end sought, and actual trial of the issue not seriously contemplated. Meanwhile, Norton has enmeshed himself in controversies with his fellow supervisors which keep his trouble-seeking propensities supplied and provide him with all the publicity that even he could wish.

#### Continuous Performance by Publisher Earl

It is a dull week when Brother Earl does not personally provide something new in the form of amusement for the public, to compensate for the deadly dullness of his newspapers. Concurrently with his recent endeavor to bring the circulation of the Express up from the sworn average of 48,000, to the Herald's sworn average of more than twice as many, by having each of his hired men bring in five new subscribers per capita, he caused to be circulated, it is charged, a dodger purporting to show that the Herald was depending for its readers upon free distribution in saloons. It was a foolish thing to do, and the result was a libel suit by the Herald. What was remarkable about the incident, however, was the extent of the publicity given to the suit by the Times, which played it up with a double column head on the first page of the second section, while of course, Older Sister Examiner did the noble on Page 1, Section 1, "next to pure reading." It almost seemed as if the General had forgotten that he had sold the Herald, so militantly did he rush to espouse its cause. It was not a case of loving Hearst so well, of course, but of loving Tobias less.

#### Tactical Error Follows Coup

To follow this libel suit with the application for an injunction to prevent Earl from buying inside information as to the Herald from Herald employees was a tactical blunder. If the Herald has what it claims in the way of circulation, what need it care? If the employees have been selling information to Earl the correct move would have been to dismiss them summarily and publish the facts. Unless the proof is conclusive—in other words, if the Herald has been permitting its employees to double-cross Earl for the purpose of providing material for such a legal action—the shaft will prove a boomerang. The Herald had nothing to gain and everything to lose by trying to boot the prostrate form of the offending publisher about the streets.

#### Phenomenal Progress of Herald

It is no wonder that the Herald is like unto a boil under the collar of the erasmian monarch of the evening field. There are differences of opinion as to the actual value of the Herald's circulation, in the final analysis, but its dimensions are indisputable. One newsboy, who operates on one of the best corners in the city, tells me that he seldom sells less than 3000 Heralds in a day, beginning with the noon edition and ending with the final "green," while in the same time he handles only a few hundred copies of the Express, and a mere handful of Records. Whatever criticism one may offer of the character of the Herald, at least it is necessary to be careful, in view of the fact that it seems to suit the people of Los Angeles so well. I wonder what would be the fate of a really good newspaper in Los Angeles.

#### Who Will Profit by the New Depot?

I wonder how much revenue will be added to the Southern Pacific business when the new depot is built—if it ever is built. From the manner in which the city officials are quibbling over minor points, one would think that the railway company is seeking a great privilege in asking to be permitted to spend a million or so on the station, when, as a matter of fact, the expenditure of the money here, and the consequent improvement to the city will be of incal-

culeable benefit to Los Angeles, and merely a convenience and an indirect benefit to the company. If anybody but a great corporation were involved, how long would the obstructionist tactics be tolerated?

#### Cold Shoulder for the Politicians

F. W. Shelley of Pasadena, as representative of the Democrats hereabouts, has been to Washington and has returned. His report is not particularly cheerful to the seekers of appointments. The President appears to have imbued his official family with the idea that the first thing to be done is to carry out the promises made to the voters, and let the country worry along with the men who are now filling the minor offices here and there. Even the strongly partisan Caminetti, who is the referee in matters pertaining to California patronage, seems to have adopted this viewpoint. As a result, there may be appointments soon, and there may be none for a long time. I should say that in the long run this will not injure the party to any great extent.

#### Oliver Morosco Reverses Things

In announcing his plan of organizing stock companies for several large eastern cities, Oliver Morosco has reversed the situation from what it was a few years ago. It is not long since the stock company—excepting for a few stellar organizations—could exist only in the provinces, and was forced to accept whatever discarded plays the big managers saw fit to give it. Now Morosco would go east, establish these companies, get first chance at new plays, and so use his stock companies to feed his producing business. The venture should be a success, as Morosco's entire training, and most of his fortune, has been built up from the stock work.

#### Fenner Webb Contemplates the Movies

I understand that Fenner Webb, managing editor of the Tribune "once removed," has declined a flattering offer to go back to the Hearst newspapers, and is making a study of the moving pictures with the intention of occupying himself with the producing business. A roster of the men and women engaged in this line in the vicinity of Los Angeles would show an interesting array of persons who have been well known in other walks of life—notably journalistic and theatrical—who have found it lucrative.

#### "Willie" Wing as a Scenario Headliner

I am informed that "Willie" Wing, formerly a reporter on the Express, has made such a success in writing scenarios that he is now rated as third best in the United States in this profession. He is much sought after by the producers, I am told, having discovered that his services are so valuable that he would be unwise to tie himself down to a contract with a single company, even at a fancy figure. He has acquired a bank roll, an automobile, and all the other accessories of the get-quicks, and is wondering how he ever managed to exist on the salary of a newspaper man.

#### Pasadena State Capital Pro Tem

Lieutenant Governor A. J. Wallace is convalescing at Pasadena Hospital, following his painful operation, and is now able to enjoy daily visits to the sun gallery. As Governor Johnson has gone east to stump Massachusetts and New Jersey in the Progressive interest, the capital of the state is now located in Pasadena, and Mr. Wallace is attending to all necessary business from the hospital.

#### Kicking Around a Losing Team

These are days when Henry Berry, manager of the Los Angeles baseball club, longs for the good old times when he operated a quiet and docile billiard room in the rear of the Hoffman saloon, for the team having finished near the bottom in the league, and Los Angeles being the second-best baseball town in the west, all the sporting editors, who are paid from \$20 a week wages up, to be smart, are explaining that the failure of the local team is due to one person and one only—Henry Berry. They take no account of the fact that the Los Angeles team, under the same management and with the same players, led the league for the greater part of the season. The slump that followed was nothing short of a cataclysm, and neither the advice of the smart young sporting editors nor the wizardry of the best management in the world, can stop a tobogganning team. Berry's players were good enough to beat anything and everything for many weeks, and then they couldn't beat a carpet. What is the solution? Overtrained, too great a strain keeping up the speed, spontaneous disintegration? It is impossible to say. But it is a little ridiculous to listen to these wise youths telling Henry how he should run his business, as if he were deliberately wrecking it, and were not aware that the drawing power, the commercial value of a team, depends upon its previous season's record. The sad showing of the Angels will cost the club many thousands of dollars next year, and nobody knows this any better than Henry Berry.



# Music

By W. Francis Gates

Considerable improvement was noted in the rendition of the Tivoli Opera Company this week at the Auditorium in "The Chimes of Normandy" over the "Bohemian Girl." The performance began promptly and there were no awkward delays. Myrtle Dingwall made the first hit of the evening in the role of Serpolette. She has grown measurably in voice and in cleverness of acting, and still she keeps the freshness of the little girl that she was in "The Californians" company, singing on the same stage six years ago. With careful study she will be heard from, farther east. Rena Vivienne does beautiful work as Germaine, with more mobility of voice than countenance, but showing a vocal method unusual on the light opera stage. Henry Santry's excellent baritone has a better opportunity than last week and he won his audience quickly. John Phillips, the tenor, appears to be a bit under his best mark, however. Messrs. Cattlett and Gallagher furnish the fun, somewhat ponderously. The chorus is tunely and shapely—and what more would you? The composer supplies opportunity for the display of the former and the costumer looked after the latter element, producing an effect that is reminiscent of the title of one of E. P. Roe's novels, "Near to Nature's Heart." Next week a chance to hear a less frequently given opera is presented, Millocher's "Beggars Student."

Increased patronage at the last two concerts of the People's Orchestra probably has wiped out the deficit of former concerts. This will permit the orchestra to take a fresh start, financially, and certainly it is to be hoped that the patronage will be of sufficient size to take the word "deficit" out of the orchestra's vocabulary. Los Angeles never has been very kind to its choral concerts, but the chorus of the People's Orchestra seems to be furnishing a way of escape. It has been noted that those concerts of the orchestra which have paid expenses were ones in which the programs offered a special attraction—and three of these were choral. Now it seems that if the chorus could come on the program at least once a month, that event might recoup the losses on the other three concerts in that time. A number of the soloists were such as any concert audience might be glad to hear—but Los Angeles didn't know it. Just to mention a few, there were Gertrude Cohen, Oskar Seiling, Jaime Overton, Ralph Ginsburg, Axel Simonson, Ray Hastings, Chas. Demorest, W. F. Skeele, Mrs. Selby, Miss Jarman, Clifford Lott and others whose names escape me. Any of these could do good work at a symphony concert and be a credit to it. This would seem to prove that the trouble was not with the soloists. And it certainly was not—with these mentioned.

The lesson seems to be that there must be just a touch of sensationalism, to draw the public. The rule of "no outside soloists" has barred several excellent eastern and foreign soloists who would have been good drawing cards. They even have offered to appear gratis, to "help along a good thing." But they are turned down, flat. If the management could advertise Anthony Carlson in a soprano solo or Ellen Beach Yaw in a bass solo or Arnold Krauss playing a violin and piano duet with himself, or even Henry Schoenfeld, A. J. Stamm and Adolf Willharitz in a vocal trio—then you would see a full house. And I am sure

these latter gentlemen would sacrifice their pianistic preferences to make a People's Orchestra holiday,—or should it be spelled "hollerday?" Much of the success attained in financing the People's Orchestra, thus far this season, is due to the energy of William H. Lott, chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Lott has about fifteen active teachers on his committee and without him and his committee it would have been a case of "no money—no concerts" this year.

At the Gamut Club, the mid-month program, though surrounded with smoke, did not go up in it. The numbers included a Mendelssohn trio by Julius Bierlich, Bernard Bierlich and A. J. Stamm; solos by Ernest Hesser, music teacher in the Pasadena schools, who is reported to have an unusually good baritone voice; a talk by Everett Maxwell on art matters in the southwest; tenor solos by Arthur Stinton; piano solos by Harold Oelrich, and songs by the Orpheus tri-quartet. The club will have its regular dinner and program November 5 and a special "ladies' night" November 19. The programs at all these affairs are so good that the management does not have to more than state the date to fill the house.

Frances Alda will open the Behymer matinee series of recitals November 7. Two great pianists will be heard shortly after; Harold Bauer will play in the Behymer course November 15, and Teresa Carreno will play with the



Mme. France Alda, Soprano

Woman's Orchestra, under Henry Schoenfeld, December 5. Schumann-Heink will be heard on the Behymer course November 18. She has a violin soloist with her this year, Nina Fletcher, of San Diego. Another violinist announced for Los Angeles is Francis Macmillan, playing with the Woman's Orchestra.

It is said that soloists at approaching concerts of the People's Orchestra will be Julius Bierlich, playing the Max Bruch violin concerto and Vernon Spencer in piano solos. Mr. Bierlich's work is so well known that it is safe to promise a treat in his playing; and while Mr. Spencer is not so well known to the general public, the musicians who have heard him recognize him as

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50 Players—THE PEOPLE'S ORCHESTRA—Eduardo Lebegott, Director  
Sunday Afternoon, October 26th, 3:00 P. M.  
Soloists: ARTHUR BABCOCK, Baritone; Julius BIERLICH, Violinist.

among the foremost pianists in the West. He has a large repertory and plays with the understanding and nuance of a master. The orchestra will be fortunate to secure these performers as soloists.

Herr Tandler has chosen his men and has begun his Symphony rehearsals. The Graphic wishes him all success and with the society possibilities of the symphony concerts this year—Saturday night and the business man present—there seems every prospect of a large attendance. We anticipate good work from the orchestra. The programs for the season show a wider range than in former years and a greater modernism. But I do think that in the face of Conductor Lebegott's length of hirsute drapery, it is stealing his thunder to dub the recently barbered Conductor Tandler a "Herr."

Sunday afternoon the Verdi program was repeated by the People's Orchestra and chorus, with the same soloists as the preceding Sunday. The attendance was nearly as large as at the first performance and the musical results are reported as better. The "Othello" solo was sung by Fred G. Ellis (not "F. G. Wells," as the printer made it last week. Mr. Ellis sang well but not well.) The special feature of the solo work was that by Mrs. L. J. Selby. Her part took her from the "G" below middle "C" to the "A" flat two octaves above it, and her work in the upper register proves her to have a mezzo soprano range and quality, as well as contralto. The chorus is planning to present a good part of the "Messiah" about Christmas time—let us hope the "cuts" will be liberal, as one doesn't want to hear all of that work now-a-days.

Mrs. Estelle Heartt Dreyfuss will give a recital tomorrow evening at Hotel Beverly, her program including the traditional and modern songs of America. Assisting her will be Mrs. Revel English, accompaniste, Mr. Otto Kunitz, pianist, Mr. Loren Powell, violinist, and Mrs. Emery McCargar, 'celist.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

017653. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John Fitzpatrick, whose post-office address is Santa Monica, California, did, on the 19th day of September, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017653, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 14, Township 1 S., Range 20 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 5, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$300.00, the stone estimated at \$180.00, and the land \$120.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

019164. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Israel Botwin, whose post-office address is Cornell, California, did, on the 23rd day of June, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019164, to purchase the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 7, Township 1 S., Range 13 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00;

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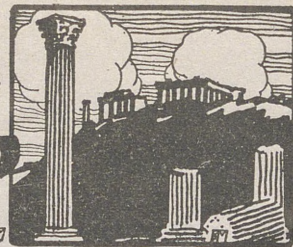
that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.  
Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.





# Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK:  
California Art Club—Blanchard Gallery.

Monday was press day at the fourth annual exhibition of work by members of the California Art Club, held this week and next at Blanchard Gallery, and along with several others of my co-workers I visited the show. Several of the members were present to welcome us. The hanging was completed and the room was receiving its garnishing for the opening reception which occurred Monday evening. Artists are quite human after all. They are also somewhat like children and parrots, they do the wrong thing at the right time. I'll tell you a dark secret. Many canvases that were submitted were not accepted by the jury and thereby hangs a tale. However, a number of the "boys" dropped in to see how they were hung and several found that they were not hung and others objected to the location of their hanging and into my long-suffering and sympathetic ears were poured sad tales of woe, and this is how I know that the California Club is not a perfect organization.

I still hold that it is a pretty good old club, however, and I congratulate William Wendt, the big-hearted president, whose unselfish and untiring efforts have made the organization what it is. Of course, I have several bones to pick with the jury. That is to be expected. Any art jury would suffer a great disappointment if any one should commend its efforts. I think I am reasonably lenient, charitable, etc., but for the life of me I fail to see how certain of the canvases hung could even pass a blind jury. There are two distinct classes of works in the collection, good pictures and bad pictures, and the division is about equal. Fifty canvases are shown representing twenty-eight well known artists. I regret to say that many fine pictures that were accepted could not be displayed owing to the limited wall space. The need for a large art gallery in Los Angeles was never more apparent than it is at the present time and it is devoutly to be hoped that the handsome new gallery in the museum at Exposition Park will open its doors to all worthy efforts in art advancement in the Southwest. The museum art gallery is the logical place for this great show, and it is to be sadly regretted that the rooms were not available for so worthy an offering.

Meantime, the remodeled Blanchard Gallery is doing its best to display to advantage the many good canvases that crowd its walls to capacity. The gallery has been repainted and greatly to its advantage. A warm tone of gray was chosen for the walls and woodwork, floor and ceiling have been treated to a coat of cool gray. The canvases look well upon the walls. No catalogues were available for "press day" and the inventive mind was left free to wander where it listeth. It was great fun guessing the names of the canvases and if any of the artists are dissatisfied with their own titles I will gladly offer my list on approval. At this time I shall briefly indicate the work shown and the names of the various painters who exhibit, but, next week, I warn ye, beware! for I am going to assert a critic's privilege and select a small group for discussion, making no mention whatever of works that make no appeal. This method is

seldom employed in the west where the habit prevails to comment on every canvas shown.

J. H. Sharp is represented by one large figure study of a half nude Indian youth reclining before an open fire. The upper portion of the body, which is in shadow, is beautifully rendered. The color throughout is excellent and the difficult foreshortening is skillfully drawn. Next to this low-toned canvas hangs a riot in pure color painted by Sydney Dale Shaw. Just beyond Shaw's canvas is placed another low-toned canvas by Benjamin C. Brown, a very unfortunate arrangement indeed. Brown offers a Monterey coast scene and a well-painted long-shore marine made, I should guess, at Laguna. Arthur Hurtt shows a small wood interior, Raffaello Montalboddi a little study of San Pedro (or Naples) fishing boats, and A. C. Connor sends a small landscape study. Jean Mannheim's two figure studies are of great merit. "The Lady in a Cerise Gown" is a most difficult color handling and the exquisite nude, a little girl seated by a brook, is a feast for the soul. Anna A. Hills shows a Dutch watercolor and a landscape in oil and Hanson Puthuff sends three well-painted landscapes of which the smallest one is by far the best.

William Wendt and Carl Oscar Borg run a close race for first honors. Borg sends an immense oil, encased in a hideous frame, of a night scene in Egypt. The canvas is masterly indeed. Mr. Wendt's one offering is called "Lingering Snows" and was painted in the state of Washington. It is easily the best canvas exhibited. C. Cowan sends a small study of a fountain square and Fanny Duvali a poorly considered grape study. Jack W. Smith is well represented by three canvases, two marines and one landscape. The three small San Pedro studies from the brush of Franz Bischoff are among the agreeable surprises of the exhibition. These are excellent in composition and are nicely painted.

Helena Dunlap sends two figure studies of much interest. "Watching the Bathers" is less attractive than her other offering that for want of a better name we call "The Girl with the Blue Hair." This canvas is unusually attractive and I shall have to say more about it next week. Detleff Sammann sends a coast scene painted near Monterey. Harry Bailey is represented by "Horse's Head" and Val Costello offers one large and one small landscape. "The White Robe" by Barton Mambert possesses much real merit and is well worth critical consideration. A. B. Dodge shows "Little Fisherman" and Karl Yens "Artist's Day" and "Weed in Mountains." W. A. Sharp is represented by two well painted watercolors and a small oil, and Margaret Taylor Farrell offers a small watercolor portrait head. Susie M. Dando shows a well considered flower study and Maurice Braun sends two ideal landscape renderings. Charles P. Austen offers one figure study and two street scenes of uncertain quality and Chas. A. Rogers sends his favorite Chinatown subject which is painted in a more interesting manner than usual. This highly meritorious collection is open to the public every day from ten to five, this week and next.

Los Angeles Public Library is preparing a unique exhibition of child-life

pictures for the week of October 27-November 1, inclusive. The display is open to all, without charge and without restrictions. There is no contest and no prizes will be awarded. Pictures are invited from anyone. It is not merely portraits that are desired, but the pictures that show the child in his unconscious play and work. The children whose pictures are shown should be between 3 and 14 years old. The purpose of the library in holding this exhibit is to emphasize the idea of the child developed in mind, body, and character, and to show the part which books may play in the complete development. Besides the pictures the library will show a collection of books on the care and training of children, and distribute lists of these books. There will also be an attractive exhibit of "a child's own library" carefully selected and arranged in harmony with the child's mental progress. Many of the books are handsomely illustrated by leading American and English artists.

Special exhibition and sale of original paintings and works of art by American and European artists is now open to the public at the art gallery of J. F. Kanst, 642 South Spring street. The fact that this large collection was brought together under the personal supervision of Mr. Kanst assures its art value to the picture lover. About three hundred canvases are hung representing more than one hundred noted painters, among the best known of which are Carl J. Blenner, August Bonheur, Bolton Coit Brown, Bruce Crane, Geo. H. Gay, Birge Harrison, Geo. Innis, Henry Mosler, Wm. Merritt Post, E. H. Pothast, Carl Weber and William Ritchell.

Tuesday evening, October 28, Mrs. Benjamin Scovell will present at the Gamut theater Benjamin Scovell's spectacular play, "A Daughter of Egypt," in which about fifty advanced scholars will take part.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

016975. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Frank R. McReynold, whose post-office address is 308 Federal Building, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 23rd day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016975, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 17, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 31st day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

017619. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Genevieve I. Roche, whose post-office address is 1017 Temple Street, Los Angeles, Calif., did, on the 1st day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017619, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  and N $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 31st day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at Los Angeles, California.

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Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

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Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle — better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.

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# Social & Personal

Only relatives and close friends will witness the marriage of Miss Barbara Stephens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dennison Stephens, to Mr. Randolph Talcott Zane, lieutenant U. S. M. C., son of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Zane of Washington, D. C.; it having always been the bride's desire to be married in her girlhood home, surrounded by her own circle of friends Mr. Dane is expected in the city today, and will share in many of the pre-nuptial gayeties planned for the coming week. The service is to be read by the Reverend George W. Coultas of Whittier, Cal., the same minister who united the bride's father and mother. Miss Stephens has chosen her attendants from her school friends, and they include Miss Beatriz Burnham, maid of honor, and Misses Elizabeth Wood, Gladys Lindsay, Louise Wells, Florence Mahoney and Blanche Davenport, bridesmaids. Tuesday evening Miss Burnham entertained with a buffet supper and a dancing party at the Bryson, the dining room and ball room being decorated in Hallowe'en suggestions. Wednesday evening Miss Kathryn Torrance gave a theater party at the Auditorium for Miss Stephens, followed by tea at the Alexandria, where the table was fragrant with violets and covers were arranged for Miss Sally McFarland, Miss Ruth Anderson, Miss Juliet Boileau, Miss Gladys Lindsay, Miss Dorothy Lindley, Miss Beatriz Burnham, Miss Marjorie Freeman and Miss Margaret Brown. Friday afternoon Miss Florence Mahoney and Miss Dolores De Remer gave a theater party at the Morosco, followed by tea at the Alexandria, guests being members of the bridal party, and today Miss Blanche Davenport is giving a luncheon at the Alexandria, while this evening Miss Stephen's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Wilson of Occidental boulevard are entertaining with a dinner for her and Mr. Zane, and also in compliment to their nephew, Mr. Robert Stephens Davis, and his fiancée, Miss Alice Preston. A number of affairs are planned for the coming week, including two dinner dances.

Mr. I. H. Preston of La Salle avenue has issued invitations for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Alice Preston, to Mr. Robert Stephens Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Warren Davis of 935 South Union avenue. Miss Preston has chosen for her maid of honor Miss Edith Holder, who entertained recently with a charming luncheon for twelve, the decorations being in yellow. The bridesmaids are Miss Dorothy Davis and Miss Marion Allen, and Mr. Weston Wilson is to serve his cousin as best man, while the ushers will be Mr. Sidney Ellis and Mr. Louise Wurtz. The ceremony is to take place at the West Adams Episcopal church, and will be followed by a reception to relatives and close friends at the Preston home. Miss Marion Allen will entertain this afternoon with a theater party at the Morosco for Miss Preston, followed by a tea at the Alexandria, and several affairs are planned for the coming week. The young people are arranging for a honeymoon in the north, and on their return will live at 233 North Carendollet, where they will be at home after the first of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr., Miss Katherine Johnson and Miss Margaret Johnson returned the first part of the week from Hotel del Coronado. In the middle of the week Mrs. Johnson and Miss Johnson accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Charles Modini Wood and Miss

Elizabeth Wood to San Francisco, where they will attend the Portola festivities.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Wednesday evening, Miss Doris Hudson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Hudson, became Mrs. James Stapleton Woollacott, the Rev. George Davidson officiating. Great yellow chrysanthemums decorated the church the pew posts being topped with the blossoms fastened with strands of tulle. The bride wore a robe of white satin trimmed with point lace, and her veil was fastened with sprays of lilies of the valley, the same blossoms being combined with orchids for her bridal bouquet. Mrs. Leland Neiswender the matron of honor, wore pale yellow brocade, and carried yellow rosebuds. The maid of honor, Miss Winifred Howland was in pale yellow charmeuse, trimmed with shadow lace, and her bridesmaid's veil was caught with tiny buds. The bridesmaids, Miss Marie Nichols and Miss Ruth Greppin were in yellow satin and lace, and carried showers of yellow rosebuds. Mr. Leland Neiswender served as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Clifford Vigus, Wade Brashear and Kenneth Rublee. After the ceremony supper was served at the home of the bride's parents, where the decorations were all in yellow. Mr. and Mrs. Woollacott are enjoying their wedding trip, after which they will live at 1024 St. Andrews place.

Miss Mabel Stuart, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Church, was married Tuesday morning to Mr. Gilbert Woodill at the Church home on South Alvarado street. Only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which took place in the flower-decked living room, beneath a floral canopy. The bride wore a gown of brocaded blue velvet and a picture hat, and carried a sheaf of American Beauty roses, while Miss Esther Church was garbed in blue silk marquisette, and carried Cecil Brunner roses. Mr. Gerald Woodill acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Woodill will enjoy a month's trip to Honolulu before returning to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Allan C. Balch is once more at the Hotel Alexandria after a stay of several months in Europe.

Mrs. J. J. Byrne of 630 West Twenty-eighth street, who enjoyed the summer in Honolulu, is planning to give a tea at the California Club the afternoon of November 15.

Among Los Angelans who have motored north are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Gage, Mrs. W. F. Tebbets and Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Story.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Farquhar, who have been residents of Santa Monica for many years, are now established at 2028 West Twenty-fourth street.

In honor of Mrs. Cosmo Morgan, Sr., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Stephen C. Hubbell gave a luncheon Thursday at the California Club. Twenty guests enjoyed Mrs. Hubbell's hospitality.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., and Mrs. J. A. Dodson, who with Lieutenant Chaffee will sail November 6 for the Philippines, were guests of honor at the dinner given by Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee of Magnolia avenue Thursday evening.

Miss Marguerite Brown of Catalina street gave a tea Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss June Eskey, whose marriage to Mr. James W. Dunham will take place Wednesday evening. Violets and Cecile Brunner roses were

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used for corsage bouquets and for the table decorations, and those who assisted the hostess, who herself is to be a bridesmaid, were members of Miss Eskey's bridal party, including Mrs. A. C. Davidson, Miss Virginia Dunham, Miss Bessie Baker and Miss Mildred Landreth.

Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner are enjoying a trip to the Grand Canyon, expecting to return early in the week. Mrs. Miner and Mrs. George J. Denis will entertain Thursday with a luncheon at the California Club.

In honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Woodford Davisson, Mrs. John Harvey Davisson of the Campbellton apartments entertained Tuesday afternoon with a tea. Yellow chrysanthemums and tulle ribbons decked the room, and the tea tables were charming in floral decorations and yellow and rose shaded candelabra. A musical program was enjoyed, and the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Lewis A. Groff, Mrs. T. R. Gabel, Mrs. Frank K. Finlayson, Mrs. Valentine Peyton, Mrs. W. W. Neuer, Mrs. T. S. Thompson, Mrs. W. H. Cook, Mrs. Mary Jenkins, Mrs. Mary Widaman, Mrs. Louise Adkinson, Mrs. S. K. Rule, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Bosley, Mrs. G. A. Webb, Miss Katherine Ridgway, Miss Dorothea Groff and Miss Della Buckley.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Myrick of 667 West Twenty-tenth street will return from the east early in the week.

Registered at Hotel del Coronado from Los Angeles are Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Wier, Mrs. John Church, Miss Helen Quinby, Miss Alice Church Hunsaker, Messrs. H. C. Nutt, F. A. Wann, E. C. Quinby and R. L. Hunsaker.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Seymour and Miss Dorothy Seymour have returned to their home on West Adams street after a visit through the north.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Cogswell, Van Ness avenue, the faculty of the College of Music of the University of Southern California gave a musicale and reception last Tuesday night in honor of Miss Isabelle Carol.

Miss Alice Owens of San Francisco, who has been the house guest of Mrs. Walter J. Trask, gave a luncheon at Hotel Alexandria Wednesday in compliment to the friends who have made her visit so pleasant. Yellow chrysanthemums decorated the table, where covers were arranged for Mrs. Walter B. Cline, Mrs. Charles Rivers Drake, Mrs. Wheaton A. Gray, Mrs. Walter Trask, Mrs. W. H. Holliday, Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Mrs. J. W. McKinley, Mrs. Wheaton A. Gray, Mrs. Willard H. Stimson, Mrs. John Taylor Jones, and Mrs. West Hughes.

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U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 25, 1913.

018650. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Abe Blumenthal, whose post-office address is 519 W 7th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 2nd day of May, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018650, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 1, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00, and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 9th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
016932. Not coal land.

September 25, 1913.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Conrad Doerfler, whose post-office address is 1121 Central Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 19th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016932, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 17, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 8th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 23, 1913.

018062. Not coal lands.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Sabina B. Culver, whose post-office address is 1752 Garfield Place, Hollywood, California, did, on the 13th day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018062, to purchase Lot 1 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$99.65, the stone estimated at \$59.79, and the land \$39.86; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 25, 1913.

018591. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that James J. Cochrane, whose post-office address is 1426 N. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 26th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018591, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 18

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West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 8th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Sept. 16, 1913.

04262. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Juan Vargas, of Topanga, Cal., who, on June 26, 1908, made Homestead entry, No. 04262, for Lots 1 and 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 3, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 4th day of November, 1913, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. Morton Allen, Frederick H. Post, James A. Craig, John Wood, all of Topanga, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



# Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

Dramatized novels are rarely successful, and Eugene Walter's stage version of John Fox's famous novel, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," is no exception to the rule. Were it not for the sweet wistfulness of Charlotte Walker's "June Tolliver," the play would have little to recommend it. In the first place, we have been surfeited with plays of the south dealing with family feuds or moonshine raids. They have lost their novelty and their dramatic possibilities, and while they make interesting reading for an evening by the fireside, they are not alluring enough to draw one to a theater. There is plenty of atmosphere in the Walter play, yet despite the melodrama of most of it, there is little real action; almost no clash of ideas, and so little novelty in the physical demonstrations that the general effect is rather narcotic. The character drawings are not strikingly good—John Hale, the hero, is so noble a creature that he gets on the nerves, and Dave Tolliver, the tempestuous, clannish lover of June, is so aggressive in the opening act and so weakly submissive in the last that he is temperamentally inconsistent. The chief value of the play lies in the work of Miss Walker and in the picturesque stage settings. Miss Walker is a little inclined to grimacing, but otherwise her picture of June, the untutored, lovable child of the mountains, with the fire of poetry in her soul, and the great desire to get out into the world and "git some larnin'" appeals to the heart in no uncertain manner. She has the musical mountain drawl of the Cumberlands, the little gestures, the untrammelled walk, and that little trace of pathos which haunts the women of feudal clans who must always walk with the horror that their dear ones will be brought home with a bullet in their hearts. George Bancroft struggles bravely with the irritatingly noble Jack Hale, and almost succeeds in making him human, but Daniel Jarrott does not achieve the same effect with Bob Berkeley. W. S. Hart and Willard Robertson both overplay their Tolliver roles, and George Woodward, dear to the hearts of stock company patrons here, is a most lovable Uncle Billy. The stage settings are gems.

## "The Prodigal Parent" at the Morosco

Long, long ago, the suffrage situation wore out all possibilities of honest laughter. Even the editors of the joke pages in the home journals type pass by the suffrage joke with scornful disdain, for even chestnuts lose their flavor with age. Therefore, to build a three-act comedy on the suffrage situation would require a dramatist with a divine gift of comedy straight from the gods of laughter; and this spark is possessed neither by Douglas Wood nor Guy Bolton, who are responsible for "The Prodigal Parent," which is being produced at the Morosco this week. After wandering through two and a half acts of nebulous situations and vague, stereotyped lines, the play really reaches one moment worth while—that in which the young seeker for woman's rights is subdued through the primitive methods of her lover. Yet even this situation is well nigh spoiled by the abruptness with which it is thrust upon the audiences. It should be led up to, not thrown into the midst of the play like a bombshell from an aeroplane. "The Prodigal Parent" is Gerry Germaine, who returns to Millport after a long residence in Paris. He and wife have separated years

before, and Gerry's only reason for coming back is to look after his eighteen-year-old daughter, who, however, seems perfectly capable of looking after herself and her father both. Gerry is precipitated into the midst of a political whirlpool, and he calls upon his friend, Lord Harry Trendall, for assistance. Harry engages Geraldine, the daughter, in a reform campaign, of which Harry is the object. When Geraldine takes him seriously and mistakes his protestations for an offer of marriage he flees in dismay, and then

the show, although Grace Valentine comes in a good second as the fiery little suffrage girl. Henry Kolker has but little to do, but his love scenes are unusually well played, and Florence Cberle does the best piece of work she has yet offered as the athletic Mrs. Alexander, the sweetheart of Gerry's youth. Cecil Kern does not shine with any great luster as Polly, although making a much better impression than in her opening role.

## "Officer 666" at the Majestic

"Officer 666" is an ubiquitous and merry being, and although the company which enacts his antics at the Majestic theater this week leaves much to be desired, the comedy merits of the play carry it to considerable success, despite this handicap. It is all about a gay young millionaire, who returns to New York after chasing a pretty face over Europe. When he enters his house he finds it is occupied by an imposter, who not only has assumed Gladwin's name and charac-



JULIAN ELTINGE, IN "THE FASCINATING WIDOW," AT THE MASON

because he misses his train, he returns, and unexpectedly declares that he really loves Geraldine, and by kissing her against her will, and then declaring himself her slave, changes her from a masculine suffragette to a very feminine little sweetheart. Meantime, Gerry has been elected mayor, but fortunately for the town, he is persuaded to retire, and plans to leave with a newly acquired wife for Paris—having revived an old flame. About every other line deals with the charms of Paris; the conversation of Gerry and Harry sadly lacks variety in that respect. Most of the humor of the entire performance is that interpolated by Harrison Hunter, whose picture of the inconsistent Englishman is given a value never bestowed upon it by the dramatists. Hunter fairly runs away with

ter, but has succeeded in persuading the object of Gladwin's affections to run away with him. The pseudo-Gladwin is a famous picture thief who covets the treasures of the Gladwin gallery and is planning to take the genuine pictures away with him. Gladwin proceeds to baffle his opponent reveals his trickery, wins the girl away from him, and then, in admiration of his nerve and skill, helps him to escape, with the officer of the beat acting as the "goat" of the entire three acts. It is a merry little show, startling in no particular, but clean and funny. J. Frances Dillon, despite his hyphenated name, does exceedingly well as Travers Gladwin, and Arthur Laceyby affords a good deal of laughter as the ingenuous Englishman. The Helen Burton of Estelle Reilly is pleasing to

the eye, but she talks with a high shrillness, absolutely unshaded and unemotional, that reminds one of a broken phonograph record. Marguerite Batterson is appealing as Sadie Small, but a kind-hearted stage manager should warn Nell Winter to close her muffler; for she has a voice like the complaint of a worn out automobile. Henry Pemberton is fairly good as the clever crook, and Andrew O'Neil does a stereotype Irish comedian officer, as the much-buffed "666." The one setting is a good example of clever stage environment.

## Liberal Bill at the Orpheum

If quantity were the measure of worth, this week's Orpheum bill would rank with the stars, and even with quality as the criterion it takes high place. Music abounds in every form, only two acts being free from singers. Victor Herbert's satire on grand opera methods is "The New Song Birds," in which a large company of singers afford enough good music to entertain without boring. Jeanette Franzeska, the Dutch singer, does not choose her program with a great deal of discretion, and her arrangement of that saccharine favorite, "Sing Me to Sleep" is little short of atrocious, which is a pity, since the voice is an excellent organ. Her accompanist, John M. Schouten, has certainly not mastered the art, although he probably would be a successful soloist. The biggest musical favorite on the entire bill is Frosini, whose accordion numbers are of unusual worth, and delivered with an utter lack of that grating affectation which is adopted by so many players of the instrument. McLelland and Carson, particularly Mr. McLelland, are skaters of such skill that they make old feats seem new. Mr. McLelland's control of the tricky rollers is marvelous, and Miss Carson's lack of clothes is just as breath-taking. It is inexcusable for a performer to appear so scantily garbed as this skater. It is far from beautiful or graceful, and is done in such a way as to be offensively immodest. The nonsense of Mullin and Coogan is familiar to all Orpheumites, and holding over are Hoey and Lee, parodists, Carl Rosini, illusionist, and that ambitious musical comedy, "The Little Parisienne."

## Offerings For Next Week

Among the long awaited attractions which will come to the Majestic theater, is Kitty Gordon, whose romantic history has brought her into engagement at the Majestic theater Sunday evening in Victor Herbert's latest comic opera success, "The Enchantress," which Mr. Herbert considers the best output of his pen. The plot of the offering is of the Graustark order, and has several genuinely dramatic situations not usually found in musical comedies. The scenic effects, including the throne room of the palace, showing a vista of the Danube and the Balkan mountains, are said to be of striking qualities and Miss Gordon's personal charms and individual costuming have been blazoned in the papers and magazines of two continents. There is a beautiful singing chorus, with a famous sextet of princesses, and other features.

Sunday afternoon Manager Morosco will reveal to the patrons of the Burbank theater the first stock presentation anywhere of the famous musical play, "The Quaker Girl," with Selma Paley, the young prima donna, in the leading role. Miss Paley will be given more opportunities than were allowed her in "Madame Sherry," in which she made such a success. She will display a number of wonderful gowns, and is expected to achieve the biggest triumph of her career. Associated with her will be Grace Travers, Lillian Tucker, especially engaged, Winifred Bryson, Thomas MacLarnie, Donald Bowles, Beatrice Nichols, and other regular members of the company, in addition to Harry Girard, James Gleason, Barrington Rigg and a score of especially engaged players, including a big beauty



chorus of forty. There will be an augmented orchestra under the baton of Harry James, and the scenic effects will be unusual, while the costuming will be strikingly down-to-date, since Mr. Morosco has purchased the entire window display shown by one of the big stores in its Fashion Show exhibit.

Of especial interest to theatergoers will be the reappearance of Forrest Stanley, who will play the leading role in the first western production of "Ransomed," which is to be put on at the Morosco Sunday afternoon. Mr. Stanley is to be cast in the role of John Farone, a young district attorney of New York, whose fight against the "blackhanders" forms the basis of the story, while Frances Slosson, who made so pleasing an impression a few weeks ago, will have a big role as his young wife. Harrison Hunter will be seen as Maurice Hallowell, an artist, and Grace Valentine will have the part of Farone's young sister-in-law, and other members of the company will be seen in the

one. The forthcoming engagement promises many surprises to amusement lovers, so that even those who have already witnessed the show will find many novelties for their entertainment.

"The Beggar Student," the melodious comic opera by Carl Millocker, will be the attraction at the Auditorium the coming week. "The Beggar Student" has always been a great favorite in this city, and when it was recently presented by the Tivoli Opera Company in San Francisco, crowded houses were invariably the rule. The cast includes John R. Phillips in the title role, Henry Santry as Janitzky, Charles W. Gallagher as Ollendorf, Walter Catlett as Enterich, a jailer, Rena Vivienne as Laura, Myrtle Dingwell as Bronislava, Sarah Edwards as the Countess Palmatica, and a dozen others. The big chorus will have much to do, and Stage Director Charles H. Jones has prepared a march that is promised to be a sensation. The plot of "The Beggar Student" is an interesting one, concerning



SAHARET, PREMIER DANSEUSE, AT THE ORPHEUM NEXT WEEK

supporting roles. Mr. Stanley has been absent from the local stage for several months, having been playing in the north and visiting in the east, and his return will be the signal for a rousing welcome, as he is one of the most popular leading men who have played the local stock houses.

Julian Eltinge will make his final visit in "The Fascinating Widow" at the Mason Opera House, in his two weeks' engagement opening Monday night, October 27. Eltinge has a large following here, especially in his present vehicle. Many new song numbers have been added to the production and many new features interpolated. The Eltinge wardrobe is said to be more elaborate than ever, and the chorus and principals all have new sets of gowns. No changes have been made in the cast which supported Eltinge last season. A new production has been supplied by Manager A. H. Woods, who desired to make the final tour of "The Fascinating Widow" a notable

General Ollendorf, military governor of Crakow, who is snubbed at a public hall by Countess Laura. To avenge himself Ollendorf visits the jail, and induces Symon, a young student imprisoned for debt, to assume a princely title and lure Laura into an embarrassing marriage. This is done, but Laura triumphs and Symon proves worthy her hand and her love, with the usual melodiously happy ending.

Saharet, the Andalusian international danseuse, will top the Orpheum bill for the week beginning Monday matinee. The fact that Saharet made San Francisco blush should draw crowds to the vaudeville house, for if anything can make the Bay City change color—well! Senor Florida, who accompanies her, is said to be a wonderful dancer, also, and the two are expected to make one of the biggest terpsichorean successes that the Orpheum has yet offered. A musical comedietta, "The Lawn Party," is also given place on the new bill, with a large company headed by William J. Dooley, Frank

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Ex-President Taft is preparing for the Yale University Press "Popular Government, Its Essence, Its Permanence, and Its Perils." The same press announces a "Life of Dr. Theodore Thornton Munger, New England Minister," by Dr. Benjamin Wisner Bacon, D. D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 23, 1913.

017337. Not coal lands.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Arthur Henry Lawler, whose post-office address is 967 McGarry St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 6th day of January, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017337, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 2nd day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry. FRANK BUREN, Register.



# Books

It is surprising that in this age which produces thousands of novels a year there should occasionally be found a story that is new. "Thorley Weir," the latest from the pen of E. F. Benson, is remarkable, especially, for this quality of newness. The characters are all striking, from the bright, worldly, little old lady of ninety to the fierce red-headed playwright who hates mankind. But best and quite new is the very disagreeable fat white man who discovers artists and writers and exploits them with oily assurances of deep regard. The difficulties he gets into as artistic middleman are most amusing. Of course, he meets his Waterloo in the implacable redheaded dramatist, is reduced to abject depths for meddling with art and love, and the beautiful girl marries the marvellous young painter. But the fun of the story is in Benson's telling. It is a book that stands out high above the usual commonplace. ("Thorley Weir." By E. F. Benson. J. B. Lippincott Co.)

## "The Unafraid"

Into the scrapheap with your "Graustarks" and your "Beverlys," George Barr McCutcheon; back to the nursery with your handsome heroes and your princesses, Mr. John Reed Scott; in fact avant, all ye masculine purveyors of princely romance, for the flavor of your concoctions hath grown flat, and the smell of your battle powder is no longer incense to our nostrils. Why? Because Eleanor M. Ingram, erstwhile automobile and flying machine novelist, has written a new novel, "The Unafraid," that has all the allure of the romance of princesses and battles, but disguised in new dress. Her heroine Delight Warren, ventures into the wilds of Montenegro to marry Michael Balsic, scion of a noble house, who has won her in a whirlwind wooing, against the wishes of her guardians. But Delight's mad journey is halted by Michael's elder brother—whom Michael has painted as black as a fallen archangel. Stephen marries Delight himself, partly to prevent Michael from using her fortune to defeat the destiny of Montenegro. And Delight is cooped up in a baronial castle, and romance perches on the rooftop, and after battle and intrigue, death and destruction, of course, Delight and Stephen find they really love each other. It has all the ingredients of the small-kingdom story, only it is cooked in a new sort of pastry. It is all there, fluffy crust, whipped cream, and thick smearing of chocolate; just for the delight of Sweet Sixteen and Sentimental Forty. ("The Unafraid." By Eleanor M. Ingram. J. B. Lippincott Co.)

## "Youth Will Be Served"

Dolf Wyllarde's new novel, "Youth Will Be Served," may best be described as "clever," although the word has almost lost its real meaning through misuse. It is only a character study of a woman which Mr. Wyllarde offers, but it is well done, charmingly done, with an absence of the physical and the sex element that is rather astounding, and more than grateful, especially considering the subject. Gillian Joyce is taken from her early motherhood—eighteen—when she is sent home from India by her soldier husband, because of the ill health of herself and her baby. Her long years without him, her gradual evolution from girlhood and careless youth into the adoring mother, her quiet estrangement from the husband who is so long separated from her; the fine idealism of her one

real love affair, and the sacrifice of her own desires that she may give her son the best of life—all this is strikingly painted. Gillian is no bread-and-butter character, she is a creature of flesh and blood with impulses noble and ignoble; one of the best heroines our fictionists have yet sketched. ("Youth Will Be Served." By Dolf Wyllarde. John Lane Company.)

## Notes From Bookland

It is worth knowing that to Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim is "one of the most attractive and interesting of living novelists" and that of all Mr. Oppenheim's novels the latest, "The Mischief Maker," seems to him the best. What Sir Robertson says about books goes a long way toward establishing the fame of authors in the British Isles. He proceeds, in the British Weekly, to write about the novel in so entertaining a manner as to justify his judgment. Many persons here as well as in England have read "The Mischief Maker," as they have read everything of Oppenheim's, without waiting for any critical opinion whatever, and some of them have said that though they liked it they like their favorite story teller better in his startling tales of adventure.

New volumes in Macmillan's Fiction Library are F. Marion Crawford's "The Heart of Rome," Jack London's "Adventure," Zona Gale's "The Loves of Pelleas and Ettarre," and Hamilton Drummond's "The Justice of the King." All of these except Zona Gale's volume are full length novels. Hers is made up of the delicately sentimental stories of the aged Pelleas and his aged wife which appeared originally in various magazines. Read rapidly one after another, these stories may pall a little upon their greedy pursuer. Individually, most persons will find them rarely entertaining. On Mr. Crawford's and Mr. London's stories, comment is unnecessary. Those who have not read "The Justice of the King" have a complicated plot awaiting their attention; it is woven of the political animosities of the time of Louis XI, and has to do especially with the relations of that monarch and the youthful Dauphin. Four new volumes have just been published in Macmillan's Juvenile Library also. One of these, E. V. Lucas' "The Slowcoach," relates the adventures of a party of English children in going about a portion of England in a "caravan," or what our boys and girls would call a gypsy wagon. The other stories are American. They are Joseph A. Altscheler's "The Horseman of the Plains," which is sufficiently described by its sub-title, "A Story of the Great Cheyenne War," Mabel Osgood Wright's Yankee tale, "Aunt Jimmy's Will," and Charles Major's "Uncle Tom Andy Bill," a narrative, as he confesses, of those fascinating topics, bears and Indian treasure. New additions to the Macmillan Standard Library are Edward T. Devine's authoritative book on "Misery and Its Causes," Franklin Pierce's "The Tariff and the Trusts," and the collection of chapters on various phases of religion, to which George Hodges gives the general title of "Everyman's Religion." The volumes in all all of these series are sold at fifty cents each.

The Putnams, as the American representatives of the Cambridge University Press, announce the publication of the following volumes: "An Atlas of Commercial Geography," compiled by Fawcett Allen, with an introduction

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 13, 1913.

02446-04043. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that George H. Melcher, of Topanga, California, who, on Oct. 23, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 02446 and on Aug. 21, 1912, made Additional Homestead Entry, No. 04043, for E1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, Section 6, Township 1 S., Range 16 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 28th day of November, 1913, at 9:30 a. m.  
Claimant names as witnesses: C. C. Cheney, August Schmidt, Mrs. J. H. Wood, J. H. Goebel, all of Topanga, Cal.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 11, 1913.

012283. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John Riley, of Santa Monica, California, who, on August 1, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 012283, for E1/4NW1/4, E1/4SW1/4, Section 22, Township 1 S., Range 13 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 25th day of November, 1913, at 9:30 a. m.  
Claimant names as witnesses: Joseph A. Anker, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Cylurus W. Logan, of Santa Monica, Cal.; William D. Newell, of 213 W. 1st, Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles Johnson, of Santa Monica, Cal.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.



by D. A. Jones; "The History of the Islands of the Lerins," an account of the Monastery, Saints, and Theologians of S. Horat, by the Rev. A. C. Cooper-Marsdin, D. D.; "The Early History of the Liturgy," by the Rev. J. H. Srawley, D. D.; "Exercises and Problems in English History, 1485-1820," compiled, chiefly from original sources, by W. J. R. Gibbs; "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents," by Edmund Burke, edited by W. Murison; "The Physician in English History" (Linacre Lecture, 1913, St. John's College, Cambridge), by Norman Moore, M. D., and "Great Britain and Ireland (1485-1910)," by John E. Morris.

Houghton Mifflin Company's new publications include the following titles: "Letters of Charles Eliot Norton," "The Confessions of a Debutante," anonymous; "Valentine," a novel by Grant Richards; "The Railroad Book," a companion volume to "The Farm Book" and "The Seashore Book," by E. Boyd Smith; "Ballads of the Be-Ba-Boes," by D. K. Stevens; "Story-Telling Poems," edited by Frances Jenkins Olcott; "The Religious Revolution of Today," by James T. Shotwell; a Life of Paul Bourget, by the Abbe Ernest Dimmet, and a new edition of the writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

In the preface to "Sapphire," a volume of essays soon to be brought out by Dutton, the author, Lady Sybil Grant, regrets that her work will necessarily be compared with that of her able father, Lord Rosebery.

Scribners are about to publish "The Life of Francis Thompson," by Everard Meynell, son of Alice Meynell, one of the poet's closest friends, and Edith Wharton's novel, "The Custom of the Country."

Bobbs-Merrill Company wishes to correct an error made in announcements of the biographical edition of the works of James Whitcomb Riley. This edition includes 220 poems which have never before appeared in book form, and many of which are here printed for the first time, as well as several heretofore unpublished prose sketches—these in addition to all of the author's works which have previously been published.

Alfred Noyes's "Collected Poems" are in preparation by Stokes and may be expected shortly.

The following titles are recent issues by Putnam's: "Wanderfoot," by Cynthia Stockley; "North and South: Notes on the Natural History of a Summer Camp and Winter Home," by Stanton D. Kirkham; "Happy Women," by Myrtle Reed, and "Memoirs of a Prima Donna," by Clara Louise Kellogg.

A book by the late Andrew Lang and his brother, Mr. John Lang, dealing with "The Border," is soon to be added by Macmillans to the Highways and Byways series.

Autumn list of publications of the University of Chicago Press includes: "Chicago and the Old Northwest," by Milo M. Quaife; "London in English Literature," by Percy H. Boynton; Social Programmes in the West," by Charles Richmond Henderson; "Christian Faith for Men of Today," by Ezra Albert Cook.

The monthly sale in America of Kipling's works is greater than that of the works of any other living author. Alice Meynell was the guest of the Poetry Society of London at a recent dinner at the Cafe Monico.

"My Opinion and Betsy Bobbett's" was published in 1873. Its author, Marietta Holley, has written a new book about the immortal Samantha, to appear this autumn.

"Thoughts and Afterthoughts," by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, is published in this country by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 6, 1913.

017967. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Malcolm McLaren, whose post-office address is 1071 N. Serrano Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 7th day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017967, to purchase Lot 4, Section 35, Township 1 North, Range 20 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$104.73, the stone estimated at \$62.34 and the land \$41.39; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 18th day of November, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 6, 1913.

016919. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Tobias Beckner Harris, whose post-office address is 140 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 18th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016919, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 13 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$300.00, the stone estimated at \$130.00 and the land \$120; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 19th day of November, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 24, 1913.

018092. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that August Schutze, whose post-office address is 712 E. 33rd St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 17th day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018092, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 25, 1913.

018117. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Julius Janssen, whose post-office address is 1287 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 17th day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018117, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 9th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

018626. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John C. Allen, whose post-office address is 5927 Piedmont Ave., Highland Park, Calif., did, on the 29th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018626, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 13, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$300.00, the stone estimated at \$150.00, and the land \$150.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 18th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

016918. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that James McNamara, whose post-office address is 800 Hubbard St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 18th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016918, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 17th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

017692. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Herbert H. Manley, whose post-office address is 320 Market St., San Francisco, California, did, on the 10th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017692, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 25, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 16th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

016878. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Benjamin P. Welch, whose post-office address is 218 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 13th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016878, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 6, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$150.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 15th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

017691. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Reuben H. Manley, whose post-office address is 320 Market St., San Francisco, California, did, on the 10th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017691, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 24, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 25, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 16th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

016921. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Bert Cowen, whose post-office address is 1610 $\frac{1}{2}$  W. 11th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 18th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016921, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 16th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

018476. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Charles H. Mephum, whose post-office address is 306 E. Washington St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 15th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018476, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 13, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 15th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

018625. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Alice D. Dorn, whose post-office address is 1126 4th Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 29th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018625, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 13, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 17th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



# Stocks & Bonds

About the most interesting development of the week in local financial circles is the announcement of the closing of a deal by which the Home Savings Bank takes over assets of the Globe Savings Bank, amounting to about \$1,500,000. Negotiations had been in progress for several weeks and ratification for the absorption was given Wednesday by the state bank examiner. The Globe Savings Bank, which, to an extent, has been allied with the Los Angeles Investment Company, was organized about seven years ago, and has had a very satisfactory career. By purchasing the Globe, the Home Savings Bank has increased its assets to \$8,000,000, making it one of the principal savings institutions in the city. A valuable lease of the former is also an important consideration. The Globe is the third bank taken over by the Home within the past year; the other two were the National Bank of Commerce and the American Savings Bank.

Although the volume of business in stocks locally has shown slight improvement, the market has remained featureless. Changes in nearly every instance are unimportant. Los Angeles Investment has been the nearest approach to a feature, and has fluctuated between \$1.70 and \$1.80. The tone is firmer at time of writing. Producers' Transportation has been rather easy, and the remaining industrials are quiet. A better tone has been visible in telephone securities, however.

"Cheap" issues are still features of the oil list. Maricopa Northern evinces slight improvement. There has been fair trading in National Pacific, but following a show of strength the end of last week, the stock weakened. Columbia Oil Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent a share, payable October 25. Union issues are rather weak but quiet.

In the bank list Globe Savings has revealed strength, owing to the merger with the Home, and a few shares of Security Trust and Savings have changed hands. The latter's tone is good.

Short spells of trading in Consolidated Mines and California Hills are about the only enlivening feature of the mining list.

Fair off-board trading in bonds is reported; on the stock exchange they have been inactive, although revealing slight changes, generally for the better.

Time money is easier in New York, and the general situation in the speculative world revealed a little improvement early in the week. This however already has seemingly demonstrated itself to be of a fleeting character.

## Banks and Banking

One of the biggest deals in the financial history of the city took place this week, when the Globe Savings Bank was absorbed by the Home Savings Bank, the consideration being \$1,500,000. Harry K. Scott, who has been assistant to Charles A. Elder, president of the Globe, for the last six months, is credited with swinging the deal. The present quarters of the Globe bank in the Los Angeles Investment Company build-

will be retained, and the Globe people, as well as the investment company members are highly elated at the transaction. While the Globe Savings Bank was not a part of the Investment Company, many of its stockholders and its officers have been heavily interested in the institution, and as their stock in the bank has been liquidated into cash it means a still stronger fund for the investment company. The officers of the Home Savings Bank include O. J. Wigdal, president, F. M. Douglass, vice-president, and F. S. Thompson, cashier.

Final list of speakers for the second annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, to be held October 28, 29 and 30 in Chicago, is complete. The speakers and the subject of their addresses follow:

"Railroad Financing of the Future," James J. Hill of St. Paul.

"The Effect of the Proposed Banking Legislation on Corporation Securities," Frank A. Vanderlip, president National City Bank of New York.

"Municipal Financing," Edmund D. Fisher, deputy comptroller City of New York.

"Investment Versus Commercial Banking," Professor William A. Scott, University of Wisconsin.

"Electric Securities," Samuel Insull, president Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago.

"The Proposed Monetary Legislation," George M. Reynolds, president Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago.

"Covenants Which Every Trust Deed Should Contain," Silas H. Strawn, Chicago.

"The Humorous Side of the Bond Business," Rev. Mr. Cavanaugh, Notre Dame, N. D.

James J. Hill, Frank A. Vanderlip and Rev. Cavanaugh will be the speakers at the banquet to be held at the Congress Hotel Thursday evening, October 30. The other speakers will address the body of the convention at the business sessions. An added feature of the business sessions will be a symposium on bonds, in which selected members of the association will treat with the various types of bond investments. Present indications point to the largest gathering of investment dealers that has ever been held.

## Stock and Bond Briefs

In no other nine months' period in the history of American mining and metallurgy have mines and refineries shown so large dividend disbursements, says the Mining and Engineering World, as in the period ended with September, and this, too, despite the general belief that the present year has not been a profitable one for the mines. The record shows that 146 companies, looking to the operation of mines for their income, paid out \$78,772,652. Compared with the same period in 1912 there is shown an increase in the amount of dividends paid of \$12,972,109, and with 1911 an increase of \$17,993,232. In the 1913 period 146 companies participated, while in 1912 there was 138, and in 1911, 123. In total dividends paid the 146 companies paying dividends in 1913 have to their credit disbursements amounting to no less than \$896,232,195.

## Head of Harvester Company Optimistic

Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, upon his arrival from Europe after a four months' inspection of conditions in the principal business centers there, said:

"For several months I have been in the principal countries of Europe on

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The company offering these 6% Bonds has a paid-in capital and surplus of more than \$17,000,000.00.

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Savings Bank, Merchants Natl. Bank  
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Main 1981

International Harvester business and studying the general financial situation. Commercial confidence and credit abroad have improved in a marked degree of late. Foreign governments by their encouragement of large units of production and distribution and by tariff charges are greatly aiding the foreign rivals of the American manufacturer. Every modern nation now understands the great value of using its raw materials and exporting only manufactured products containing a large percentage of labor. Our company's exports are finished products, and a large proportion of their value has been paid in wages to the American workmen. The Wilson administration is making a fine impression among the observing, thoughtful men of Europe. It is credited with courage, good judgment and a clear, definite purpose, to which it consistently adheres. In the Mexican affair its candor and patience, and the absence of all jingoism and theatricalism, have done much to strengthen the belief that the President and his cabinet are dealing wisely and firmly with the problems so far presented. Conditions abroad and at home seem to promise a season of renewed prosperity for the United States. We Americans readjust ourselves quickly to a change in conditions if they are clearly understood. And at the present time I feel that there is good reason for optimism in the general outlook.

## This Advertisement

is good for one

## Free Map

Of Los Angeles

When Presented at Window No. 35

This map shows the city with suburbs, the Shoe String Strip, San Pedro Harbor, car lines, street index, etc. With it is printed the map of the Los Angeles district showing automobile roads, inter-urban car lines and other routes of travel. Clip out this advertisement today and present at Window No. 35 and get YOUR copy of this splendid map.

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**V. H. ROSSETTI**, Cashier.  
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**MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK**  
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**J. H. RAMBOZ**, Cashier.  
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Surplus and Profits, \$500,000.

**NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA**  
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**J. E. FISHEURN**, President.  
**H. S. McKEE**, Cashier.  
Capital, \$500,000.00. Surplus and  
Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

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**A. J. WATERS**, President.  
**E. T. PETTIGREW**, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and  
Profits, \$700,000.

**COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK**  
401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth

**W. A. BONYNGE**, President.  
**R. S. HEATON**, Cashier.  
Capital, \$200,000. Surplus and  
Undivided Profits, \$73,000.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring

**J. M. ELLIOTT**, President.  
**W. T. S. HAMMOND**, Cashier.  
Capital Stock, \$1,250,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$1,625,000.



THE PACIFIC LIMITED leaves Los Angeles daily at  
9.00 a. m. Three days to Chicago via Salt Lake Route,  
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## BEKINS

Fire-Proof Storage  
250 South Broadway

*Woolens*  
*in great variety and*  
*of design and tex-*  
*ture. Sure to please*  
*the most aesthetic*  
*taste are on exhi-*  
*bition and can be*  
*seen at your con-*  
*venience.*

**GEO. GOLDSMITH**  
Maker of Men's Clothes  
625 So. Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Cal.



# A Great Millinery Reception

---Is being held in the 2nd floor salons, at which the superlative difference, and character, and desirability of Bullock's hats receive a distinguished exploitation---



—The above hat is a Bullock model —of black velvet—with peach blow ostrich plumes. Bridle strap under chin. Exclusive.

—New hats are shown, not in overwhelming numbers, but in variety over which the charm of individuality reigns supreme. Hats that are not like other hats—with flashes of art, and style, and personality—that reflect the most beautiful ideas of Fashion and at the same time give to them new charm.



—A purple velvet shape made beautiful with Parisian mounting of Paradise and Fitch fur—a Bullock creation of rare charm.

—“The Draped Turban is the rage — it seems to have taken the city by storm”—

—Comes the wire from Fashion's capitol—

## The Draped Turban—

—is at Bullock's in infinite variety—Showing the closeness of the union between this store and style.

— Conservative, distinctive, practical, handsomely designed of dark, rich colored velvet, with nap that is almost fur. Mounted with flowers and feathers, trimmed with velvet wings, snug fitting and fascinating.

—A display well worth while, at Bullock's, 2nd floor—\$12.50 to \$19.50.

—The Bullock Hats will prove as extremely interesting as those magnificent Parisian creations of Georgette, Lewis, et al., that have come thousands of miles to bring to the women of Southern California the most brilliant thoughts from the leading Ateliers of France.

—To every woman this announcement is addressed as an invitation—Come to the second floor and see this display of Fashion's most glorious millinery.



—A unique model of soft green velvet; handsome feather osprey—a Bullock interpretation after Reboux—

